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SOLDIER'S LIFE FREEST OF RISK SAYS CARNEGIE

Former Steel Manufacturer at St. Louis Peace Congress Compares Career of Mechanic With That of Military Man

\$1,000,000 DAILY COST

Expense of One Modern Battleship Shown to Be Sufficient to Provide 60 Buildings for Embassies at \$250,000 Each

ST. LOUIS. Declaring that if a man wanted the safest life in the world he ought to be a soldier or sailor of the United States, Andrew Carnegie made the first significant speech in the opening session of the fourth American peace congress at the Odeon this morning. With his usual directness, Mr. Carnegie pointed out that no power had the slightest desire to go to war with the United States and that there would never be occasion for war if the big western republic would treat all nations with justice and friendliness.

Secretary of State Bryan's inability to finish his labors at Sacramento in time for attending the congress proved a keen disappointment to the delegates who had expected to hear at first hand what the administration is now doing to make for better relationships with other nations. When the secretary of state found he could not attend he wired Chairman James E. Smith, recommending that President Wilson, honorary president of the peace congress, be again invited.

In response to a message placing a private car at his disposal, President Wilson expressed his regrets that an engagement to speak in Jersey City Friday night would prevent his acceptance.

There was great curiosity among the delegates to get the attitude of Mr. Carnegie at a time when national armament and preparedness occupied most countries.

The former steel magnate, who has given more than \$10,000,000 to further the world peace movement, paid his respects to the army and navy, but said he considered the profession of soldier and navyman less "fishy" than any other avocation.

"Little do our people realize," Mr. Carnegie said, "the cost of what is called national defense against imaginary foes of unduly frightened army and navy officials doomed to live in peaceful days and spend their lives dreaming of active life which they are destined never to experience."

"Not one admiral or captain, not one engaged in our army or navy was ever engaged in war, ever fired a hostile shot, if we except the petty skirmishes involved in our taking Texas from Mexico and expelling Spain from our continent. No nation has attacked us for a century and today no nation can attack us successfully."

"If a man wished to select the safest life possible, the one freest from all danger, let him enter our army or navy. There is not a workman attending machinery or erecting buildings, or a railway train employee or a policeman—the soldier of civilization whose duty is never to attack but always to protect—not one but runs far greater risk than the soldier or marine of our country does today."

"There is little danger of any of these ever seeing war. They will only have to parade. The chivalry, the heroism of war is gone. To shoot from a warship at sixteen fous 10 miles distant, or shooting from under cover at a foe a mile distant is not conducive to the growth of the heroic."

Turning to the cost of maintaining the army and navy Mr. Carnegie said:

"We find that in round numbers, always tending to increase, our military and naval expenditures combined exceed \$300,000,000 every year—just about \$1,000,000 every working day—a ruinous insurance price to pay for supposed security from invasion, from which we have been free for 100 years and which today is impracticable."

"The latest and most startling effort

(Continued on page nine, column one)

PRESIDENT FOURTH PEACE CONGRESS



Richard Bartholdt

WAGE INCREASE IMPOSSIBLE SAY 52 RAILROAD MANAGERS

Conductors and Trainmen's Representatives Told Demands Amount to \$17,000,000 More or a Lien of \$425,000,000 at 4 Per Cent Interest

NEW YORK—The managers of the 52 eastern railroads today refused to grant the demands for increased wages and modifications in working conditions made by the conductors and trainmen employed on the lines. In a letter to representatives of the trainmen, the managers declared:

"The wages and working conditions which you request would increase the pay of the 100,000 conductors and trainmen for service now rendered by approximately \$17,000,000, or 20 per cent per annum.

"The increase would be equivalent to placing on these properties a lien of \$423,000,000 of 4 per cent securities which would have preference over first mortgage bonds."

It is expected that further negotiations between the representatives of the employees and managers will be arranged.

BAIL IS REFUSED TO SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED IN RAID

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The suffragist leaders arrested on Wednesday by the police have been refused bail, and the government has issued a warning to printers of the literature and subscribers of funds of the movement that they are liable to prosecution for aiding an unlawful conspiracy.

The publication of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's organ, the Suffragette, has been stopped by this, but the non-military organ, Votes for Women, edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, referring to the government action, declares that it is the stupidest thing they have yet done,

as the only effect will be to stop the constitutional side and drive the agitation underground.

"We cannot believe," the article goes on, "that a body whose record in successful crime is so extended is likely to have been guilty of the amazing indiscretion of conducting its secret operations from its headquarters, still less of keeping them incriminating documents."

BUFFALO STORE WORKERS STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Demanding a minimum wage of 88 per week for women and girls, 2,500 employees of department stores in Buffalo went on strike today. A minimum wage of 88 per week for boys and \$15 for men are also asked. Chauffeurs and drivers demand \$14 per week. An eight and a half hour day is asked, with Saturday half holidays during July, August and September. All drivers and taxicabbers in the city are in sympathy with the strike.

LYNN MILL MEN STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—About 150 mill men employed by the Brett Lumber Company and Frank H. Haskell went on a strike this morning. The men demand an increase of four cents an hour which on a sliding scale will give them, from 26½ cents to 40 cents an hour. It is thought that members of the local teamster's union which is affiliated with the union to which the lumber men belong will join in a sympathetic strike.

EIGHT AEROPLANES BURNED

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Five of the large hangars of the Hempstead Plain aviation field and eight aeroplanes were destroyed today by fire. Scores of uncompleted machines were burned. The fire started in hangar No. 11 and burned through No. 16. The loss alone in No. 11 was estimated at \$25,000.

DO YOU REALIZE THEINEVITABLE RESULT OF THIS MOVE TOWARD CLEAN JOURNALISM? YOU CAN BRING IT NEARER EACH DAY BY PASSING ON YOUR COPY OF THE MONITOR.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States 2c
Co Foreign Countries 3c

JAPAN MAY TAKE CALIFORNIA CASE TO U. S. COURTS

President Wilson to Urge This Course, It Is Said, When Eastern Nation Protests Against Alien Land Law

TREATY THE GROUNDS

WASHINGTON—The California-Japanese case may go to the courts for final decision.

The Webb bill, which now seems certain to become a law, is still discriminatory in the opinion of President Wilson and his advisers. It is also believed by them, although adroitly framed, to be a violation of the existing treaty with Japan.

It is understood that immediately after the bill is enacted the Japanese government, through its ambassador, Viscount Chinda, will file a formal protest with the state department. Up to the present time the protests have been purely informal.

The President, it is expected, will recommend in reply that the quickest way to obtain results will be to bring an action in the federal courts testing the constitutionality of the act.

It has been unofficially intimated that Japan will be glad to take this action. There has been no dissatisfaction with the federal government's course.

In all of the dealings between the Japanese ambassador and the state department and President Wilson, the feeling has been cordial, the Japanese representative openly expressing regret that his action was necessary. Because of this the administration believes that Japan will fight her battle in the courts and not otherwise.

If Japan begins a test case the administration will decide whether the law attacked is of such a character as seriously to menace this government's relations with a friendly power.

The question also of how far it violates the existing treaty will be considered. If the opinion of Acting Secretary of State John Bassett Moore that the Webb bill is discriminatory, is confirmed, then this government will aid Japan in its court appeal.

"If the railroads are forced to pay extravagant wages to men in train service, the burden must fall on the public, for it is only from the 30,000,000 people directly dependent on these railroads for transportation in cities that the roads can secure revenue.

"You will readily see therefore why, in considering your demands, we hold the public interest paramount.

"In making demands for extravagant wages wages entirely out of accord with the railroads' obligations as a whole—the railway employees apparently act on the assumption that a strike that would tie up traffic would never be permitted by the public. They seem to think that if a strike is to be avoided, the railroads must give way—that the public will force them to give way believing that arbitration must take place and that in the end the splitting of differences between what they demand and the wages they receive will result in their favor. In other words, the employees have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

The letter then calls attention to the increasing expenses of operation through "ill-advised legislation," as in the case of the firemen and declares that the request of the conductors and trainmen must be declined "in the interests of the public as a whole."

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FOUR STRIKES NOW ON INCLUDE SHIP CARPENTERS

Four strikes are now on in Boston. Two of these started today when between 200 and 300 ship carpenters of East Boston and Chelsea walked out and about 100 machinists employed by elevator firms left. The other two strikes are at the Cechane Chemical Works, Everett, and among the shipmen of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Headquarters for the carpenters have been established at Meridian street, East Boston, where William H. Walsh, president, and Augustus J. Howlett, agent of the Greater Boston Brotherhood of Ship Carpenters District Council, are in charge of the Boston & Maine railroad.

The general feeling among legislators is that the bill does not violate existing Japanese-American treaties. It is pointed out that the restrictions of the measure relating to the right to own or lease land in California are virtually the same as are imposed by the Japanese treaty.

Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" under the bill may own residential property, but are positively forbidden to own or lease land for farming or agricultural purposes. In this regard the Webb measure is regarded as more drastic than the Birdsall bill, for which it was substituted. The Birdsall measure permitted Japanese to lease agricultural lands for three years, whereas under the Webb bill they may not lease such lands at all.

It is asserted that the effect of the Webb measure would be to end all Japanese farming colonies in California.

LABOR PARADE IS TO PRECEDE MASS MEETINGS

More than 10,000 persons will take part probably in a parade this evening prior to mass meetings in Tremont Temple and Ford hall, in celebration of international labor day. The procession will be made up of representatives of labor, fraternal and other organizations, including the Socialist party and will be featured by a delegation of 8000 garment workers accompanied by seven bands.

This delegation will be headed by Samuel Zorn, chairman of the strike committee of the garment workers.

While Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., is addressing the Tremont Temple gathering, George E. Reever will preside at another meeting in Ford hall.

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MAYOR IS FORMALLY REMOVED

TRVERSE CITY, Mich.—Papers

which came from Lansing recently re-

move W. D. C. Germaine from the office

of mayor of this city until May 1, when the commission form of govern-

ment goes into effect. F. R. Godrich

will act as mayor.

HOW ELEVATED IS GETTING THE VOTES



Conductor receiving bunch of ballots for distribution on car

PEOPLE ARE SAYING WHERE THEY WANT NEW SUBWAY TO GO

Boston Elevated Is Collecting Votes of Its Patrons for Use of Transit Commission—Park Street or Postoffice Square Is Proposition

Distribution and collection of ballots in a preferential vote to advise the Boston transit commission whether the route of the new Boylston street subway should be changed by extending it from Boylston and Tremont streets to Postoffice square instead of under Tremont street.

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It is understood that immediately after the bill is enacted the Japanese government, through its ambassador, Viscount Chinda, will file a formal protest with the state department. Up to the present time the protests have been purely informal.

The President, it is expected, will recommend in reply that the quickest way to obtain results will be to bring an action in the federal courts testing the constitutionality of the act.

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CHAS. S. MELLEN MAY TESTIFY AT ROAD INQUIRY

Intimated That Head of New Haven Might Appear at Commerce Board Hearing and Explain Financial Transactions

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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CUT ON THIS LINE

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

 It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

China and Japan Drawn Closer by Visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

PARIS TRAMWAYS REORGANIZING SYSTEM IN CITY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Once again the traffic in Paris has reached a point of chaotic disorder, for in addition to the habitual blocking of the streets by the excavations of the gas, water, and electric light companies, the main thoroughfares are in a state of general upheaval through the laying of the lines of the Paris tramways.

The various companies are installing a new system of underground power cables and extensions of existing lines are also being made, so that the service may enter the very heart of the city and make the system as a whole as complete as possible. No less than 175 kilometers of lines are being laid with a new system of underground cables, and as this has to be carried out without stopping the existing services the task is immensely complex.

The new extensions will involve the establishment of tramway termini in many large centers of Paris, such as the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de l'Opéra, the Châtelet, the Louvre, and other places of a less important character.

CHANGE REMARKABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one of the highest authorities on Japanese politics in London, speaking of the relations between China and Japan, said that the improvement of the relations between the two peoples, during the last few months, had been remarkable.

The Monitor's informant, himself a Japanese, who had been educated in America, was familiar with the Monitor, and was glad to give any information in his power in regard to the matter. The relations subsisting between China and Japan, he remarked, have for centuries been the most cordial, nevertheless until a few months ago they might be described as simply passive friendly, whilst today there is an active tendency throughout the whole country to bring about closer relationship in every way between the two peoples.

Of course, he went on, at present the Chinese republic is not officially recognized by the Japanese government, so that it is not possible to do anything in an official way; nevertheless the utmost encouragement is being given to anything which tends towards an improvement in relations with China, and there can be no doubt of it that this tendency is fast developing into something like a national demand.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's recent visit to Japan has done a great deal to render all this possible. Everywhere he has been received with something very like enthusiasm by all classes of the people.

There is at present a movement on foot amongst the Japanese chambers of commerce to exchange visits with the Chinese chambers, and in many other ways it has, I think, been made abundantly clear that Japan desires to extend the utmost sympathy to the Chinese people, in their efforts to build up a stable government in their great and ancient country.

RECORD CATCH OF FISH AT ABERDEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The second week in April of this year will be memorable in the history of the white fishing industry at Aberdeen, the record for one day's landings being broken, and all previous records for the net weight of fish caught during one week being surpassed. Exactly 1026 tons of fish were landed at mid-week, the Iceland steamers claiming one-half of the deliveries.

The record of one day's landings which previously stood at 856 tons was eclipsed, when 981 tons were brought in. The supplies on the following days were also splendid, and at the end of the week it was found that the huge total of 100,245 cwt. had passed through the market during the six days. One estimate puts the total value at £65,000, the fish consisting principally of cod, landed by Iceland, Faroe and North sea trawlers and liners, but there were also excellent displays of ling, haddock, codlings and skate each day.

HARDY PLAY TO BE DRAMATIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Thomas Hardy has given permission for the dramatization of "The Woodlanders," and the stage version, by A. H. Evans, will be presented in the autumn by the Dorchester Dialect and Dramatic Society.

FRENCH PARTY ON TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The new Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of Russia" on her way to Japan called at Monaco and picked up a party of French travelers who are making a round-the-world trip in 80 days in emulation of the well-known story by Jules Verne.

SCOTTISH BOY SCOUTS REVIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The boy scouts in Scotland were reviewed by the chief scout and founder of the movement, Sir R. S. Baden Powell, recently. The first inspection took place in Glasgow, where an interesting exhibition of scouting, drill, dancing, sword exercises, rope bridge making, fire drill and first aid service received a warm commendation.

Sir R. S. Baden Powell said in his opening address that Glasgow was largely responsible for the commencement of the movement. Most people imagined that a scout was a fellow who fought in war and undertook very brave deeds all of himself, but there were types of peace scouts who were far more important than war scouts, and the greatest ideal of a peace scout was David Livingstone, one of Glasgow's citizens. He was the ideal to hold up to the boys, and they were trying to make the boys good boys like Livingstone.

The chief scout also paid a generous tribute to Sir William Smith, the founder of the boy's brigade, "who," he said, "had revealed to them the secret of how to take a boy from the slums and make a man of him, and trust his honor just as much as that of a boy in other circumstances." The boy scouts and the boy's brigade might be going by different roads, but the same goal was their ambition. The scouts in Glasgow enrolled at present number 2600.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE—The Round Up, 8 p.m.
CRIMINAL—The White Wall, 8 p.m.
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 1:35, 7:45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bird of Paradise, 8 p.m.
PLYMOUTH—The Headman, Players in
the Woods, and Little Brown, 8 p.m.
SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trenton, 8:30 p.m.
TREMONT—Abra company in "Lucia," 8 p.m.

NEW YORK

BUESO—Ages of Discretion, 8 p.m.
CASINO—Chicago, 8 p.m.
CRITERION—The Argyle Case, 8 p.m.
DOROTHY—Fee of My Heart, 8 p.m.
EMPIRE—The Woman in the Law, 8 p.m.
FOURTY EIGHTH ST.—What Happened to Mary, 8 p.m.
FOURTH FOURTH ST.—The Geisha, 8 p.m.
SLOANE—Lady of the Slipper, 8 p.m.
HIPPODROME—Under Many Flags, 8 p.m.
HUDSON—Poor Little Rich Girl, 8 p.m.
KING—Aida, 8 p.m.
LIBERTY—The Purple Road, 8 p.m.
LAROC—Caprona, 8 p.m.
MANHATTAN—The Whip, 8 p.m.
SHAW—Miss Grace George, 8 p.m.
THIRTY-NINTH—Five Frankforters, 8 p.m.

CHICAGO

ELIASCO—Ages of Discretion, 8 p.m.
GRAND—George M. Cohan, 8 p.m.
ILLINOIS—Miss Blanche Ring, 8 p.m.
LYCEUM—Sarah Bernhardt, 8 p.m.
OPERAS—House of the Escapes, 8 p.m.
PRINCESS—William Collier, 8 p.m.

LICENSE FREEING MRS. PANKHURST IS DESTROYED

On Leaving Prison at End of Nine Days' Hunger Strike Leader Tears Up Release Note

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mrs. Pankhurst's release from Holloway Gaol took place, as was cabled to the Monitor, after nine days hunger strike following her commitment to prison under sentence of three years penal servitude.

As Mrs. Drummond announced at the Women's Social and Political Union meeting at the pavilion, Mrs. Pankhurst leaving Holloway was given a formal note or license stating the conditions of her release. This she tore up, considering herself released on her own conditions and not on conditions which cabinet ministers might make.

In accordance with his promise given recently, Mr. McKenna laid the terms of the liberating license before the House of Commons. The terms—

as follows:

His majesty is graciously pleased to grant to Emmeline Pankhurst, who was convicted of being an accessory before the fact of a felony under section 10 of the malicious damages act of 1861, at the central criminal court on the third day of April, 1913, and was then and there sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the term of three years, and is now confined in Holloway prison.

His majesty's royal license to be at large from the time of her liberation under this order during 15 days of her said term of penal servitude, unless the said Emmeline Pankhurst shall, before the expiration of the said 15 days be convicted on indictment of some offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license shall be immediately forfeited by law, or unless she shall break any of the conditions imposed hereon, in which case, whether such breach is followed by conviction or not, the license is liable to be revoked, or unless it shall please his majesty to revoke or alter the license;

And his majesty hereby orders that the said Emmeline Pankhurst is set at liberty accordingly.

The license is signed by Mr. McKenna, and the "endorsement" on it is as follows:

This license shall be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following conditions:

(1) The holder shall preserve her license and produce it when called on to do so by a magistrate or police officer.

(2) She shall abstain from any violation of the law.

(3) She shall not go outside the residence or lodging to which she goes on her release, except so far as may on her application and on her submitting herself to a medical examination, be allowed in writing by the director of convict prisons. If she be permitted by the director to change her residence or lodging, this condition shall apply to her in such residence or lodging.

(4) She shall return to Holloway prison before 4 p.m. on the 28th day of April, 1913.

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CRYSTAL PALACE FUND GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a recent meeting of the Croydon borough council the finance committee recommended that, subject to certain conditions, including representation on the board of trustees, the sum of £20,000 should be contributed toward the lord mayor's scheme for acquiring the Crystal Palace for the public.

A question which was being asked repeatedly in Brussels, and which received the most divergent answers, was as to the number of the workers who had joined the strike throughout the country. In government circles the number was put down at barely 100,000, whereas at the Maison du Peuple it was said that 350,000 had downed tools, and that in a few days the number would have reached 500,000. An impartial estimate put the number on the first day of the strike at 246,000.

The entire absence of sabotage, both in the towns and the country districts, during the first 24 hours of the strike,

ABSENCE OF ANY SABOTAGE IS FEATURE IN BELGIAN STRIKE



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Civic guard in the place Verviers, whose task was rendered easy by lack of disturbance

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—As was announced in the cable to the Monitor, the strike in Belgium has begun, and though at present it cannot be gauged whether it is approximating to the syndicalist ideal of a general strike, there is no doubt that the Socialists have already succeeded in giving the government a remarkable proof of the unanimity of the Labor demand in the present political crisis.

To those who looked for manifestations of disorder or popular excitement, the first day of the strike proved a surprise. Brussels presented its ordinary appearance, the public services were uninterrupted, and the life of the city was undisturbed. But though Brussels gave no sign of anything abnormal, in Antwerp, in Liege and in the region of Mons there could be no doubt that the strike was assuming formidable proportions.

At Charleroi every coal mine had closed and only a few of the metal works remained open. At Seraing, in the Cockerill works where 15,000 men are employed, four-fifths were absent.

In the Hainaut center the strike was complete. In Antwerp, a partial stoppage having been declared in the harbor, the authorities had immediately hurried down the civic guard to protect the petrol tanks, the timber docks, the electricity station, and the hydraulic works.

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N. S. W. LABOR HAS NARROW VICTORY

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The victory of Mr. McGill, the labor candidate, at the recent by-election is not very encouraging for the Labor party. Mr. McGill's majority over his Liberal opponent was only 41, which compares badly with the majority of 400 at the general election, when Mr. Neilson, lately minister for lands, was returned.

The present result may point to a diminished Labor vote at the next general election but it has to be remembered that Mr. McGill was a complete stranger to the electorate, whereas Mr. Neilson, who had represented the constituency for many years, had a large personal following.

ANCIENT CHURCH AT USKUB

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In the last week of February 29,743 cases of fruit, mostly apples, were shipped, and since the beginning of the season 116,398 cases have been forwarded to London and continental markets. It is understood that an improved system of packing and grading the fruit will shortly be adopted which will render it impossible for inferior fruit to be shipped to the home markets.

VICTORIA TO BETTER FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)

USKUB, Servia.—While carrying out some road making work recently at Uskub, the navvies employed discovered an old Servian church which the authorities decided to excavate. A second church has also been discovered under the clock tower of the town, with the result that two-thirds of last year's emigrants were between 15 and 25 years of age, and one-quarter were between 25 and 35 years of age. Nearly 70 per cent of the emigrants went to the United States.

CABINET IS ISSUE IN ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT

Yuan Shih Kai Favors American System by Which He Could Select His Own Colleagues

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG.—Great things are expected of the National Assembly of China. Its first business is the election of a President, then, it will have to approve of the constitution of the cabinet, and afterwards to draw up a permanent constitution of the republic.

Of late it has been customary for some Chinese newspapers to rail at Yuan Shih Kai for his autocratic methods in governing the country without the advice of the national council, but as the members of that council have shown so little interest in its proceedings and have not turned up in sufficient numbers to enable business to be transacted, the President has had no option but to issue proclamations instead of waiting for acts of Parliament.

It is expected that the new National Assembly will prove more patriotic and more public spirited and will endeavor to make constitutional government possible.

Much, of course, depends on the election of the President. The Democrats, who are in the majority, have indicated that they are prepared to support the candidature of Yuan Shih Kai provided the appointment of the cabinet is left with the council, but it is understood that Yuan Shih Kai wishes to appoint his own cabinet.

Opinion is

Russian People Faces Bureaucracy Over Skutari Question

Montenegro's Plight Felt by Popular Russia

Opportunist Bureaucracy with Aggrandizement as Its Goal Is Not Yet Understood by the Millions of Pan-Slavists

HEREIN IS THE IMPORT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The great preoccupation in Europe is still the Montenegrin question. The blockade of Montenegro's 20 miles of coast line has begun, with all the formalities of a great international decision, and having regard to the quite ludicrous disparity in strength between the antagonists, the whole matter is only saved from the realm of opera-bouffe by the considerations which surround it. These considerations, however, are so stupendous as quite definitely to retrieve the situation. The plateau of the Black Mountain is but the disc of the camera obscura on which are delineated the workings of interests bound up with which is the fate of much in Europe.

When Montenegro, with a pluck which none will deny, and few would care to discount, decides to defy the powers; when the only reply to the united demand of Europe that the siege of Skutari shall be raised is the redoubling of Montenegrin's efforts to take it; when the only answer to the "comply" of the doyen of the international fleet, is the charge of "Colonel Planenatz" 690 up the heights of Tarabosch, the attention of Europe shifts at one bound from the shores of Lake Skutari to the banks of the Neva.

Russian People Roused

Never was better illustrated the force of an idea. The most oppressed people in the world, a people the great mass of whom until some 40 years ago were simply slaves, and who today are little better, who through many long decades have lived under a constant bureaucratic tyranny, the full extent of which it is well-nigh impossible for the western mind to grasp, and who, almost tragically inarticulate, have borne it for the most part in almost sullen submission—this people it is, who, gripped tight by the idea of Montenegrin heroism, is today snapping its fingers in the face of authority and finding a tongue to demand, where before it had but the will to submit.

Whatever may be the feelings and intentions of official Russia in regard to the Montenegrin question, the feeling of the people has never been for a moment in doubt. Pan-Slavism may not be the wild overwhelming force it was 50 years ago, in the days of the Crimea; or 30 years ago in the days of the Russo-Turkish war; but it is still the great power in Russia. A politico-ethnological theory, a cult, an aspiration, however it may be viewed, it is really an unknown quantity, with depths that have never been explored, and possibilities of development along utterly unexpected lines, such as renders Pan-Germanism, by comparison, a respectable middle class certainty.

Pan-Slavism is Problem

The happenings in St. Petersburg and throughout Russia of the last few days, when they are recognized for what they are, have a significance which can hardly be exaggerated. Pan-Slavism in its latest development presents a problem not easy of being understood. In 1856 and again in 1877 it forced the hand of the government; it compelled the adoption of a certain policy, but both in 1856 and in 1877 the government, in the end at any rate, placed itself at the head of the movement, and the Little Father in his every action embodied the will of his people. Such is very far from being the case today. Autre temps, autre mœurs.

In 1856 and in 1877 official Russia was dreaming dreams and seeing visions. Dreams of Russia at the head of a vast Slav hegemony, "an altogether successful and magnificent Russia, attracting all the Slav peoples of eastern Europe," and official Russia of those days was glad to press the great power of Pan-Slavism into the service of its attainment. Ever since 1877, however, the southern Slav has shown, with ever more insistent definiteness, that it was his fixed intention to stand alone and to work out his own national salvation in his own way. What Stambulov began in 1886 the Balkan League finished in 1913. Official Russia recognizes this well enough. It cannot today harness the great wave of popular feeling to the attainment of any scheme, and it sees only too clearly that as the waters sweep the country from frontier to frontier they may overthrow more than their enemies.

COLONIZATION OF PRUSSIA IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The vote to spend a sum of m.12,000,000 on bringing certain moorlands under cultivation and a further sum of m.3,000,000 for the improvement of crown lands was passed unanimously by the agrarian commission.

On the question of a state grant of m.10,000,000 being raised in order to assist small holdings societies in Prussia, the Progressive party brought forward a scheme for the home colonization of the whole of Prussia, instead of allowing the German people to leave their country. The idea is that they should be given land in Prussia upon which to settle. It is estimated that a sum of m.300,000,000 would be required to carry out the proposed scheme.

The Conservatives objected to the proposal, on the ground that the scheme was too far-reaching and would tend to unduly raise the value of land.

In life more tragic," a commentator on "Wagner of rare insight remarks writing on "The Ring" and of Wotan's deception of the two giants Fafner and Fasolt, "than those in which the humble common man, the manual worker, leaving with implicit trust all higher affairs to his betters, reverencing them wholly as worthy of that trust, even to the extent of accepting as his rightful function, the saving of them from all roughening and coarsening drudgeries, first discovers that they are corrupt, greedy, unjust and treacherous."

When popular Russia fully awakes to an understanding of what the interests of the fatherland" really mean to the heart of Russian bureaucracy, of what Russian bureaucracy is and stands for, when they come to understand how often their most generous sentiments have been pressed into shameless service and how often a great national impulse has been made to serve a very ulterior diplomatic purpose, then will come to an end the processions to the statues of Alexander II. and Skobeleff and more and more often will come that news from St. Petersburg, "the public is dumbfounded."

The rest of Europe knows little of Russia, and of the Russian people; of the great giant, intensely suspicious, ignorant beyond belief, not even semi-civilized, and yet within capable of much generous sentiment, and, as seen in the case of the southern Slav, when set free to develop, capable of progress both rapid and lasting. It is impossible, as Europe for the most part is attempting to do, to reckon the power of the Pan-Slav movement now with its achievements in the past. It is idle to point to the forcible suppression of Pan-Slav demonstrations all over Russia as a sign of strength on the part of the government. Popular Russia is faced with a new condition, and it is still dumbfounded. A just understanding of the situation as it is, is an explanation of much that has happened in the immediate past, and will, there can scarcely be any doubt of it, be a key to much that will happen in the future.

Russia Is Awakening

Russia has not awakened, but she is awakening. After the dull sleep of centuries she is awakening to some of the graces of a higher plane of national consciousness, to some dim understanding of what liberty really is, and of what just government should be. One who knew Russia well and had suffered much at her hands said recently to a representative of this paper, that the people looked upon the Czar as standing to them in the place of God, and that they had been taught by many bitter lessons to look upon all in authority as claiming the same reverence. There is no doubt that this is true enough; but it is less true today than it was yesterday, and it will, there is much evidence to show, be less true tomorrow than it is today. The Slav will stand much oppression, he has submitted to it for centuries; the horrors of a "Bloody Sunday" or the nameless tyrannies of a Plehve and a Treppoff leave his reverence for the Little Father scarcely disturbed, but his race ideals are part of his religion, part of the make-up, as it were, of his consciousness, and it remains to be seen how he is going to take the realization that the Little Father is not after all the embodiment of these ideals, but the opportunist exploiter of them.

Popular Russia today is on the threshold of a great discovery such as this, and herein lies the real import of the situation, as far as Russia is concerned. The flames of Tarabosch for the moment rivet the eyes of Europe, but when Tarabosch is forgotten Pan-Slavism in some form will still be a question.

HEAD OF SOUTH WALES MINERS NOT CANDIDATE

(Special to the Monitor)

NEW TREDEGAR, Rhymney valley, Wales.—The President of the South Wales miners' federation, William Brace, member of Parliament for South Glamorgan, speaking at a meeting at New Tredegar, Rhymney valley, recently, declared that in view of the resolution adopted by the federation that miners' representatives in Parliament must in future be independent labor representatives, he would have to obtain the federation's permission to withdraw from the South Glamorgan candidate at the next election. No independent labor representative could hope, said Mr. Brace, to win that seat except he had the combined support of the progressive parties.

Such is very far from being the case today. Autre temps, autre mœurs.

In 1856 and in 1877 official Russia was dreaming dreams and seeing visions. Dreams of Russia at the head of a vast Slav hegemony, "an altogether successful and magnificent Russia, attracting all the Slav peoples of eastern Europe," and official Russia of those days was glad to press the great power of Pan-Slavism into the service of its attainment. Ever since 1877, however, the southern Slav has shown, with ever more insistent definiteness, that it was his fixed intention to stand alone and to work out his own national salvation in his own way. What Stambulov began in 1886 the Balkan League finished in 1913. Official Russia recognizes this well enough. It cannot today harness the great wave of popular feeling to the attainment of any scheme, and it sees only too clearly that as the waters sweep the country from frontier to frontier they may overthrow more than their enemies.

People and Officials Differ

Popular Russia is true to its race sentiment, which cuts across all frontiers and is independent of expediency. Official Russia, on the other hand, is true to its policy of having no use and no eyes for anything that is not on the way to territorial aggrandizement. Thirty years ago both drifts went in the same direction. Today they have no course in common, and popular Russia, with a strange mixture of feelings, is beginning to find this out. Herein is the difficulty, and herein is the danger. "There are no moments

SAVINGS BANK'S ADVANCE TOLD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In less than 12 years after the founding of South Australia a savings bank was established "for the encouragement of frugality," and in order "that persons possessing small sums of money beyond what they required for the supply of their immediate wants should be afforded an opportunity of depositing the same on good security to accumulate interest."

The savings bank has just completed its sixty-fifth year of existence, during which time it has played an important part in the promotion of thrift among the community. The career of the bank has been one continuous advance, corresponding to the growth of the state, some idea of which can be obtained by a comparison of figures. In 1857 the depositors of the savings bank numbered 1755, and the amount of depositors' balances was £64,068, while for 1912 there were 192,847 depositors, with balances totaling £8,233,260, on which interest was paid at the rate of 3½ per cent.

The amount of interest credited to depositors in 1857 was £2613, against £24,287 in 1912. The reserve fund of the bank increased during the same period from £5467 to £253,121.

In 65 years the interest paid to depositors has totalled £3,953,308. Out of a population of 423,000 there are over 200,000 who have accounts with the bank, and the number is rapidly increasing. The penny bank department, initiated in May, 1908, has proved a successful innovation. Children are enabled through this department to deposit their small savings with the bank, and the lessons of thrift inculcated in the juvenile mind by this means stand as a lasting guarantee of frugality. The advance in these deposits is noteworthy. At the end of June, 1908, there were 1111 depositors, having an credit £183, while at the end of the last financial year 9983 depositors gave a combined total of £8102.

JAPAN RETURNS GOOD FEELING, IS CHINESE VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—Referring to the recent visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Japan, a Chinese Republican in a leading article says that Dr. Sun's brief but memorable stay in the capital of the Japanese empire has been attended by a measure of success that has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Dr. Sun's ostensible motive in visiting Japan was, of course, in connection with his gigantic railway undertaking, but deep down in his heart is doubtless concealed the fervent desire to better the relations between the governments of the peoples of the two countries.

For a long time it has been only too apparent that those who look askance at China's efforts to take her place in the family of nations have been seeking to turn to their own advantage whatever little misunderstanding may have existed between the two countries in the past. It was necessarily outside the bounds of probability that such a state of things could last forever, considering that it undoubtedly would have militated against the best interests of both countries.

Dr. Sun's visit has helped effectively to disperse the clouds of suspicion and mistrust, and the genuine welcome which has everywhere been accorded him will go far towards promoting a letter understanding between the two countries. In time their common ideals are bound to converge towards the same point and produce a harmonious whole. The sentiments which at present sway the two peoples, the China Republic says in conclusion, are essentially reciprocal, and we may safely leave it to time to complete the work of Dr. Sun.

BRITISH HOUSE HAS RESOLUTION ON INCOME TAX

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The proposals for dealing with the situation created by the recent judicial decision in the case of Bowles v. Bank of England were lately laid before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution. Later the proposals will be embodied in a revenue bill.

Last year, it will be remembered, an application was made by Gibson Bowles in the chancery division of the high court of justice, before Mr. Justice Parker, for a declaration that the Bank of England was not entitled to deduct income tax from dividends payable to him until the finance act for the year, assessing the rate and authorizing the collection was passed. Judgment was given in favor of Gibson Bowles.

To meet the situation created by this decision, Parliament will be asked to give statutory effect, for a limited period, to resolutions passed in committee of ways and means of the House of Commons, for the imposition of taxation, and also to sanction for a still more limited period after the close of any year, the deduction of income tax, at the rate in force for the previous year. Furthermore, it is proposed to insert a clause under which deductions of income tax which have actually been made prior to the passing of legislation, shall have the same force and effect as if the act had been in operation at the time.

The Conservatives objected to the proposal, on the ground that the scheme was too far-reaching and would tend to unduly raise the value of land.

CHIEF RABBI SPEAKS UPON MISSION OF BRITISH JEWRY



(Copyright by Topical)

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Hertz in the pulpit of the Great synagogue, Aldgate, London

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The induction of the new chief rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, took place recently at the Great synagogue in Duke street, Aldgate. The service, which was of a severely simple character, was attended by all the well-known representatives of Anglo-Jewry, by Lord Rosebery and Lord Crewe, and by the lord mayor and sheriffs.

Dr. Hertz delivered a sermon of quite a remarkable character on religious education and the mission of British Jewry. "The seal of the Almighty is Truth," quoted Dr. Hertz, "but he has no keeper of the seal," therefore the warning mod-

eration in judgment came alike to all. It was needed by the revolutionary who cried "new lamps for old," though the new was by no means always the true; it was needed by those of older views, for new conditions required new methods.

Referring to the great responsibilities which had come to him in his work as chief rabbi, as interpreter of Israel, the great misunderstanding of history, to the larger, often hostile world around him;

Organizations should be formed, he said, which, free from the limitations very properly imposed upon missionaries and missionary societies, should provide an opportunity for the natives trained on the mission stations to take up agriculture and business pursuits under Christian auspices.

In conclusion, Mr. Walker said that it was not advocated that missionary societies should go into trading and commercial enterprises. The industrial mission with which he was associated had adopted the following principles by which their scheme should be worked out: (1) that entirely new and separate organizations, managed and controlled by Christian business men, and with a capital specially raised for this definite purpose, ought to undertake this work; (2) that the capital ought to be subscribed under disinterested conditions, such as the limitation of dividends to a maximum of 5 per cent, all the surplus profits to be devoted to philanthropic and missionary work, and (3) that the members of the staff should be selected for their Christian character, as well as for their business qualifications, and that their remuneration should be on the same basis as that of ordained missionaries.

It is pointed out that, as the result of the great weight of the frame, the lifting force of the airship is only 5000 kilogrammes, or five tons. This is very small for an airship of 20,000 cubic meters capacity. An examination of the anemometers showed that the airship had only been able to attain a maximum speed of 73 kilometers, or 45½ miles per hour, instead of the 80 kilometers, or 50 miles an hour, with which she has been created.

The rigid union of car and balloon is regarded as distinctly unsafe. A good deal has still to be done by the Zeppelin firm in the way of tightening the envelope in order to reduce resistance and increase speed. It is also considered that the inability to control to any extent the volume of the outer envelope constitutes an element of danger if the wind is at all strong. The view of engineers is that the Zeppelin type of airship has advanced very little during the last few years except in minor details.

FILM COMBINE IS AGAINST FIRM OF MESSRS. PATHÉ

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The action of Messrs. Pathé, the well-known firm of film manufacturers, in declining to exhibit their films direct to the exhibitors, has led to the drawing up of an agreement between other manufacturers and the renters or middlemen.

By this agreement, which comes into force in June, no exhibitor who accepts and exhibits Pathé's productions will be supplied with films by the parties to the agreement. The agreement is objected to by exhibitors because it limits the license of a film to 12 months, and they feel that, on this basis, they might not be able to combat any attempt of the manufacturers and renters to raise prices. With a five years' license, they feel they would be in a better position.

The parties to the agreement declare that they are compelled to combine, as otherwise, Messrs. Pathé might sell their films at a low rate that the renters would not be able to compete with them. Both sides are confident as to the outcome of the dispute. Messrs. Pathé declare that their orders have increased to such an extent that they have been compelled to provide additional accommodation for their hiring department.

MANCHESTER MEN TO STUDY AT CAEN

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester University made an arrangement last year with the University of Caen, allowing the students of the honors school of French language and literature, at the end of their second year, to spend the summer term at Caen as matriculated students of the university, in place of the corresponding term at Manchester.

Ten honors students went over to Caen last year, and this year 15 will be going. The authorities of Caen University have arranged courses of lectures particularly suitable for students who are of British nationality, and in many instances these correspond to the Manchester University curriculum.

Prof. Pierre Villey, the well-known Montaigne scholar, will, at the request of the head of the French department, give a course of lectures on the French prose writers of the sixteenth century; and Professor Sourian will deal with the origins and development of the French romantic drama. The University of Manchester is the first British university to avail itself of the obvious advantages offered by such an arrangement.

Verification of Pass Books BY SAVINGS BANKS

BY SAVINGS BANKS

"During one or more of the first ten months of the year nineteen hundred and ten and of each third year thereafter, such corporations (Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings) shall call in the books of deposit of their depositors for verification under rules to be prescribed by their respective boards of investment, duly approved by the Commissioners." (Section 43, Chap. 590, Acts of 1903.)

If you deposit in any of the banks named below you are requested to bring or send in your deposit book for verification. All of these banks verify in May. Those that verify in June, also, are so designated.

As a matter of self-interest you should be prompt to comply with this notice.

Reinert Five Cents Savings Bank

Blackstone Savings Bank

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank

BROOKLINE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL LEAVING WITH RELUCTANCE

George P. Hitchcock, Chief of Town's Highest Grades, Who Goes to Pratt Institute at End of Term in June, Pays Tribute to Efficiency of Present Charge

"There is no other educational offer that could even tempt me to leave Brookline," said George P. Hitchcock, principal of the Brookline high school this morning, in speaking of his resignation, announced yesterday afternoon, and his acceptance of the office of vice-chairman at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is very difficult for me to leave Brookline; the people have been very kind to me and I do not hesitate to say that I consider this high school the best secondary school which I know of. It is complete in every respect.

Pratt Institute is entirely different from this school. I know Pratt also and I am interested in the vocational work which it is doing. It is the oldest industrial school in the country and has served as a model for all other such schools, such as Simmons College and Wentworth Institute. In fact the latter might almost be called a branch of Pratt, for Mr. Williston, the principal, was at the head of the scientific department of Pratt Institute for a long time.

Although the Brookline high school has a splendid art course and a good manual training course the aims of these two are absolutely different from Pratt, and there is nothing here in any way like Pratt."

Mr. Hitchcock has been in Brookline

nine years, coming from Pratt Institute, where he was a director. Many of the directors who were then at Pratt are still there, so that Mr. Hitchcock will return to a circle of friends.

Mr. Hitchcock is interested in many activities of an educational and social nature about Boston.

Mr. Hitchcock is a native of Fitchburg and was graduated from Amherst College, and began his teaching as assistant master in the high school of Ansonia, Conn. He became principal there, going to Fitchburg high school. In 1903 he went to Pratt Institute, where he remained until 1905, when he succeeded Daniel F. Santon in the Brookline high school.

His resignation takes place in June at the close of the school year. At Pratt he will act as assistant to F. B. Pratt, the secretary of the institute. His work will be wholly administrative.

Mr. Hitchcock has not yet heard from the school board in regard to his resignation which was submitted to Supt. George L. Aldrich two weeks ago, as it will not be held before the entire board until its next meeting the second week of May. This morning he expressed the doubt as to whether all members of the school board yet knew of his intended change.

MRS. COPP TALKS ON CHILDREN AS MUSIC WRITERS

Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp gave a talk on her system of teaching music before the Fathers and Mothers Club at Perkins Hall, Boylston street, on Wednesday evening. She shows stereopticon views of the materials she has invented for teaching notation, time values and the use of the keyboard. She said that children should be taught to think music before they learn to read. This is the normal order, just as it is learning the English language. The study of harmony in its simplest elements, ear training, even positive pitch, transposition, modulation and simple composition go along with the earliest lessons. To show what results follow when children are taught music from the same simple basis of their natural pleasure in doing things, of which good pedagogy in every other direction avails itself, Mrs. Copp played a few of the children's compositions. They might be faulty in many ways, she said, as a child's grammar and sentence structure are, but they showed the child's musical powers at work naturally and spontaneously. They were happy in self-expression, not tied to the mere copying of other people's ideas from a printed page to the keyboard. Mrs. Copp says "Education is emancipation," and "Work with the children, not against them."

COLLEGE MEMORIAL TO GENERAL BOOTH

NEW YORK—To erect to the memory of Gen. William Booth, founder and late-head of the Salvation Army, a memorial at least 600 solicitors will start out soon to collect funds for a training college building to cost about \$400,000.

The first meeting of the advisory committee of 100 recently appointed was held Wednesday afternoon at the McAlpin Hotel and was presided over by Seth Low.

Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the army in America, made an address in which she said that there could be no more fitting memorial to her father than that proposed.

PHILADELPHIA CITY BOND SALE

PHILADELPHIA—President Nicholson of Land Title & Trust Co. was the first subscriber to the \$7,000,000 city loan this morning, taking \$100,000. Special sinking fund established by city and Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. in 1907 took \$50,000. There were about 12 investors present when the loan was placed on sale.

PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER NEW RULE

INDIANAPOLIS—The public service corporations of Indiana today passed under the supervision of a new commission of five members which succeed the smaller railroad commission.

The law passed by the Legislature gives the new commission strong powers to make rates, provides for municipal ownership of public utilities, and calls for physical valuation of the properties.

MEMORIAL FOR TITANIC OPENS

NEW YORK—The new building of the Stevens Church Institute, on which stands the Titanic memorial lighthouse, was opened today to the sailors of the seven seas. The late J. P. Morgan contributed \$100,000 toward the building. John D. Rockefeller \$50,000. Henry C. Frick, \$25,000, and Andrew Carnegie, James Stillman, Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. E. N. Harriman, W. K. Vanderbilt, A. G. Vanderbilt and Edmund Baylies \$10,000 each.

MAINE WOMAN SEEKS DAMAGE

WASHINGTON—Senator Johnson of Maine today introduced a bill asking that \$10,000 be paid by the government to the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers after four years of service, in a letter sent on Wednesday to the association at Detroit, May 14.

MR. KIRBY RESIGNS PLACE

NEW YORK—John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., announced his retirement from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers after four years of service, asking that his name be not listed among the heavy presented at the coming convention of the association at Detroit, May 14.



For Friday and Saturday

350 Trimmed Hats

Worth from \$25 to \$38 15.00

Sample shapes and imported trimmings, purchased last week from one of the Fifth Avenue importers of high-class millinery trimmings. Fine hems, Italian straws, tagals, milan and hair braids—the shapes alone are often sold for the price which we are asking for these hats. Trimmings include real numidi and ospreys, French flowers, smart ribbon bows and a quantity of novelty ostrich—also French plumes and superb uncurled ostrich.

All trimmed in our own work rooms.

Tremont Street Near West Chandler & Co. Tremont Street Near West

VINCENT ASTOR ON SCHOOL WORK

NEW YORK—Vincent Astor, who is one of the directors of the Public Schools Athletic League and a member of its special committee, is working for the success of the big exhibition of public school athletes arranged to take place in Central Park on June 2. Wednesday he took a trip to two big East Side public schools and got a fair working knowledge of just what the league is performing.

With young Astor went Gustave C. Kirby, president of the A. A. U., and Gen. George W. Wingate, president of the P. S. A. L. and a member of the board of education. The three were escorted by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of the league.

Special sinking fund established by city and Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. in 1907 took \$50,000. There were about 12 investors present when the loan was placed on sale.

MR. HORMEL MAY BE SUCCESSOR

GARDINER, Me.—An adjourned meeting of the Philanthropic Union and the Gardiner Improvement Society was held Tuesday night at the high school building. A fair attendance was present from each society. Dr. C. J. Bragdon presided.

Arbor day was the one selected for "Clean Up" day.

COURT LIMITS SIZE OF TRUNKS

CHICAGO—Forty-five inches is the longest trunk that may be carried as free baggage on railroads in the United States after June 1. Also the new rules drawn on the trunk with bulging side or bottom designed so that it must stand in a certain position, so the gown and hats inside will travel right side up.

PROHIBITION PLAN FAILS

DETROIT, Mich.—The proposition to submit state-wide prohibition to the people on general election day, Nov. 19, 1914, was defeated in the Legislature at Lansing by a vote of 51 to 81. Sixty-seven votes were necessary to have the proposition submitted.

Representatives from all the churches voiced their opposition, and after a two-hour session the subject was taken under advisement.

LOUIS K. HARLOW PASSES AWAY

Louis K. Harlow of Dedham, a New England artist, passed away at the home of his son, Arthur B. Harlow of Waban.

Tremont Street Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

For Friday and Saturday

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

25.00 and 35.00

All made to order from materials used in suits regularly selling at FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS MORE—We have been quick to take advantage of the first break in prices of materials and by co-operating with the manufacturers a magnificent showing of New Suits at these two prices will be made for Friday and Saturday—Four special models are featured.



The four
models
illustrated
are in this
sale at
25.00 and
35.00.

No. 2 35.00 No. 3 25.00 No. 4 35.00 No. 1 25.00

Serges, plain colors and checks—Bedford cords—whipcords and wool poplins.

No. 1 is of fine Bedford cord, fancy cutaway coat, high waist line, silk serge collar, silk serge inlaid revers, braid ornaments. The skirt is plain and straight. Colors, navy, copenhagen black. Specially priced 25.00.

25.00 and 35.00

No. 2 is of French Serge. Coat high waist line in two-button cutaway effect, piped with satin. Skirt has straight front with gathered draped back. Navy, copenhagen, brown and black and white checks. Specially priced 35.00.

No. 3. Smart tailored Suit of Serge in plain blue and black, also hair line stripe effects. Coat one-button cutaway style with smart, plain outline. Skirt side draped model with straight front. Specially priced 25.00.

No. 4. Whipcord Suit in tan, navy and checks. Coat semi-blouse style, gathered, high waist line, satin collar with worsted embroidery. Skirt, draped back, fitted hip, tucked in back at waist line. Specially priced 35.00.

For Friday and Saturday Misses' and Young Ladies' Suits

18.50 and 25.00

As in Women's Suits, the same conditions existed among the manufacturers of Misses' Suits—and in addition we have purchased at great reductions several cancelled orders which were intended for some very high class houses in the middle west.

Misses' 25.00 Suits 18.50

Eponge, serge and checked materials, in tan, navy, brown, copenhagen, nell rose and black and white checks. Coats in Balkan, Russian blouse and plain tailored styles—faile or moire silk revers—sashes or belts and hand-made ornaments. Draped skirts. One of five styles illustrated on the right.

Misses' 35.00 Suits 25.00

Russian Blouse effects, with kimono sleeves and cut-away fronts. Beautifully side draped skirts. Included are also Balkan blouses and plain tailored styles. Men's wear serge, imported eponge in navy, tan, copenhagen, black, taupe, white, and black and white checks.

Junior Misses' 25.00 Suits 15.00

Three-piece Suits—there are only fifteen in the lot, and owing to broken sizes they will all be closed out at less than cost. Beautifully tailored dress, with V neck and short sleeves; gored skirt, straight line coat. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

White Dresses, Gowns, Suits and Coats for Graduation, Commencement and Class Day.

25.00 18.50

FREEMAN OUT ON \$150,000 BAIL

J. Morton of using the mails to defraud investors in mining stock, was granted by the United States court of appeals here Wednesday.

D. A. R. FOUNDERS MEET MONDAY

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Founders Society will meet at the Copley Square hotel Monday.

No Great Speeches in Tariff Debate

Paine's

Resume of General Discussion in House Shows Little Display of Forensic Ability on Part of Any of the Leaders

CASE PREDETERMINED

WASHINGTON. A summing up of the general debate in the House on the tariff bill discloses some rather interesting things, chief of which is the fact that, notwithstanding the historic character of the occasion, the Underwood bill presumably outlining general principles in tariff making that are new and almost untried in the United States, the debate itself did not rise to the high levels of the general debate on any one of the half dozen tariff bills of the past generation.

The policy of the Underwood bill, it is frankly admitted, points to a radical departure from the rules which have controlled tariff making for 50 years, which being the case, it was the general expectation of public men that the debate on it would call out the very best forensic ability of the leaders of the three political parties of the present time. But such has not been the case.

Instead of great speeches, there has been a world of talk of an indifferent sort, most of it disappointing and unsatisfactory. The speeches have not been either able or convincing, for the most part, and have contributed but little to the enlightenment of the country, which has been waiting with more or less anxiety to find out what was to be the policy and course of events.

The reason for this very unusual state of affairs is to be found in the binding effect of the Democratic House caucus, which has done the real legislating so far as the bill is concerned in that body. The only place thus far where there has been real debate, and a real opportunity for an effective presentation of facts and arguments, has been in the secret Democratic caucus.

The action of the caucus bound its participants to vote for all the provisions of the bill, unless expressly excused on some personal grounds. As a result of the binding effect of the caucus, the members of the House, belonging to all political parties, have felt that in their speeches they were shooting vainly into the air and could hit nothing, and so there has been comparatively little of the arduous labor necessary to the preparation of the long and able speeches which a number of House members, representing all three of the parties, are qualified to make. This was characteristic of the general debate from start to finish, with just enough exception to prove the rule.

The opening and closing speeches of Chairman Oscar W. Underwood of the ways and means committee, were fair representations from his point of view, but they were by no means convincing, because it was recognized by every member of the House that in numerous respects they did not represent his personal views. It, for instance, is well known in Congress that Mr. Underwood did not favor free sugar or free wool, and believed that the duties in some of the other schedules were too low to be of benefit to the country as a whole.

The speech of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania was the ablest and the most forceful of the entire debate, from the Democratic viewpoint—fair, broad, apparently sincere, and representing the views of eastern Democrats in a forceful way.

It has been a matter of wide comment that such leading Democratic speakers as W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, who has closed the general tariff debates in Congress for at least two revisions, and Judge Dorsey W. Shuckford of Missouri, both of whom, as ranking members of the ways and means committee immediately after Mr. Underwood, will serve with him as members of the House portion of the tariff conference committee, took no part whatever in the general tariff debate.

For the most part, the Democratic oratory was devoted to an attack upon the alleged abuses of protection, and to setting forth the weaknesses and follies of the divided Republican party.

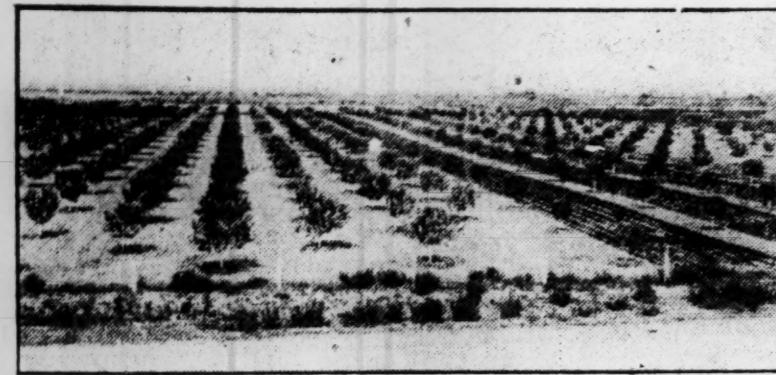
The Republicans, in the general debate, made, of course, by Representative E. Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee when the Republicans controlled the House, but it was not in any sense equal to the best efforts of that veteran leader of the forces of protection in the House. He devoted more attention to explaining some of the unfortunate occurrences of the past, and to ridiculing certain of the Democratic pretensions, than to outlining the broad policy of his party in tariff matters.

The speeches of the high protectionists of the House, like Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, and J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, were strong from their own peculiar point of view. They freely predicted disaster to the industries of the country if the bill was passed, and asserted that the only safe road to assured and permanent prosperity lay through high protection.

Other Republicans who spoke to the Underwood bill devoted themselves quite exclusively to the industries of their own localities, making speeches for home consumption instead of discussing the general situation of the country as, in their judgment, it would be affected by the Underwood bill.

The Progressive party, in the general tariff debate, failed to measure up to its opportunities or promises. Although that party in the house is small in numbers, not numbering to exceed 20 men, yet it presented four distinct points of view, as indicated by the speeches of

APPLE ORCHARD IN PROSSER, WASH



(Photo by Lawrence)

PROSSER, Wash.—Located in Benton county in the Yakima valley, famous for its luscious fruits of many kinds, and which can be found duly labeled in the large markets of the United States and Europe. Valley might be named the Orchard Park of the Northwest, with Prosser, which bears the name of "the Apple City," as its central point. Beautifully picturesque is this valley, with Yakima river a winding silvery way on its eastward journey to the Columbia. The setting sun gives a gorgeous background against which tower the white-capped peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. Tacoma; near by on the north the Rattle Snakes hills, and on the south the Horse Heaven hills, famous for their extensive wheat fields.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MT. KISCO (N. Y.) NEWS.—It does not make much difference as far as this world goes whether a newspaper continues its publication or not. But . . . we wish to sound the slogan for a clean journalism.

For Clean Journalism

During the course of the debate, however, the Progressive members were compelled to submit that they were only following the line of the Republican tariff commission bill, which passed the Senate and the House two years ago, and was only defeated at the last minute by a Democratic filibuster. The Progressive speakers did not indicate that they could improve in any essential effect on that bill of two years ago.

Other speeches of the Progressive, like M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who defeated John Dalzell of the Pittsburgh district for re-election, and W. M. Chandler of New York, who now seem to be the favorite orator on the Progressive side of the House, did not indicate what action might be expected of them, so far as voting for or against the Underwood bill is concerned. They attacked everything in the two old parties, but did not offer anything new in the line of tariff making.

Still other Progressives, like Ira C. Copley of Illinois, stated that the good and the bad in the Underwood bill were evenly divided that they did not see their way clear to vote at all on that measure.

Four or five other Progressives, following the lead of J. W. Bryan of Washington, said they believed the principles of downward revision and the income tax were sufficiently strong to require them to vote for the bill, in spite of what they said were its defects otherwise.

Much of the attention of Republicans and Progressives in the House debate was devoted to calling attention to how some of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee had seemed able to insure the protection of certain interests in their own localities, so far as the bill is concerned.

For example, it was pointed out that Representative W. S. Hammond of Minnesota had succeeded in retaining a duty on wheat, but had failed to retain a duty on flour; that Representative John N. Garner of Texas had secured a duty on cattle, but had failed to secure a duty on meats; and that Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts had injected a section into the bill against placing a duty on articles used for the equipment and outfitting of coastwise vessels. These articles were placed on the free list in the Panama Canal act, much against the protest of numerous New England manufacturers.

COTTON YARN MILLS PROTEST TARIFF PLANS

WASHINGTON—Announcement that the New England Cotton Yarn Company of New Bedford would close down if the present provisions of the tariff bill are passed is contained in a telegram received Wednesday by Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester from Frank B. Smith, treasurer of the company. It says:

"A careful examination of the provision of the Underwood bill has been made by the entire management of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. Without further protection than that afforded by the present bill it will be simply impossible for us to run our spindles and employ our help, numbering about 6000 persons."

Mr. Winslow has turned the telegram over to Congressman Gardner, who will read it into the record when the cotton schedule comes up for discussion.

VERMONT TESTS SAVINGS TAX LAW

WASHINGTON—Four Vermont attorneys have been here for some days appearing before the supreme court, Maxwell Evans of Windsor, N. G. Webster of Rutland, Clark C. Fitz of Brattleboro and Hale K. Darling of Chelsea. They are interested in the tax case of the Clement National bank of Rutland vs. the State of Vermont to determine the constitutionality of the Vermont law taxing savings deposits in national banks. Mr. Evans and Mr. Webster argued the bank's case while Mr. Fitz and Mr. Darling appeared for the state.

R. WAGE REPLY EXPECTED
NEW YORK—Reply from the eastern railroads to the demands of conductors and trainmen for higher wages is expected by the men today.

FROEBEL TOPIC IN KINDERGARTEN UNION SESSION

Meetings of Experts in Pedagogy Resume at National Capital
—Speakers of Rival Camps Advocate Means and Methods

NOMINATIONS MADE

WASHINGTON—Addresses will be made today by Miss Mary C. Shute of Boston on the Froebel system of teaching, by Miss Caroline D. Aborn of Boston and Miss Luella Palmer of New York, at the session of the Kindergarten Union.

Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, dean of the pedagogical department of the University of New York, discussed on Wednesday the problem of moral education. Included in the first day's program was the annual game festival of the kindergarten children of the District of Columbia. Every year some 1500 children gather on the mall that stretches from the Capitol to the Potomac, and enact the simple allegorical play-games of the kindergarten schools. Music is furnished by the United States Marine band.

There was a reception for the delegates at the White House on Wednesday afternoon, and a number of speakers were heard in the Memorial Continental hall in the evening.

Of the more than 4,000,000 children of kindergarten age in the United States only 305,000 attend such institutions, according to the report of the committee on investigation. The report showed there were now 8886 kindergartens in the country in 1118 cities.

The committee on nominations nominated Mrs. Mary B. Page of Chicago for president, Miss Stella Wood of Minneapolis for first vice-president, Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard of Boston for second vice-president, Miss Catherine R. Watkins of the District of Columbia for corresponding secretary and treasurer and Miss Myra Winchester of New York for recording secretary.

Included in the convention speakers are Miss Susan E. Blow, former superintendent of the St. Louis schools; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the federal children's bureau.

SUPT. MAXWELL SCORES REPORTS OF PROF. HANUS

New York School Inquiry Declared Faulty by Educator—Investigator Defends Results

NEW YORK—Before 400 men and women at the Aldine Club dinner Wednesday night, in honor of Prof. Paul H. Hanus, who managed the recent inquiry into the New York public school system, William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, arraigned many features of the Hanus reports. Professor Hanus later defended his report.

The dinner was given by the City Club, the general education board, the Pratt Institute, the Public Education Association, Dr. Felix Adler, John M. Glenn, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve and Dean James E. Russell.

Dr. Maxwell had on previous occasions criticized the Hanus reports. One of the principal censures of Dr. Maxwell was that the Hanus reports contained much that had never been tried, and that they judged the New York schools by standards which had never been applied elsewhere. This gave Dr. Hanus the opportunity when he said: "Educators have now ceased entirely to rely on opinion. They know now that the only way to settle a problem of education is by systematic experimentation."

Dr. Maxwell began by censuring the board of estimate for failing to appraise the funds the schools needed. John Purroy Mitchel, the head of that board, who preceded Dr. Maxwell, fare nearly as badly at his hands as did Professor Hanus, who came after.

Dr. Maxwell criticizes the Hanus reports also because they contained no word of praise for the great advance made in New York high schools and secondary schools, and because they contained no word of allowance for the tremendous difficulties caused by the increasing population, by the fact that 1500 inexperienced teachers have to be employed every year.

Dr. Hanus said: "We have not been oblivious to the great merits of the work of the United States bureau of fisheries is shown in report that in the first eight months of the present fiscal year the number of eggs collected for planting exceeds by \$34,000,000 the number gathered in the same period last year. The number so far this year reaches the gigantic total of 2,185,000,000 against 1,351,000,000 in 1912."

2,185,000,000 EGGS COLLECTED

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SEVEN STONES LACKING IN SHAFT

WASHINGTON—The one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was observed by the Washington National Monument Society. Seven states—Idaho, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado have not placed stones in the Washington monument, but the Governors of most have promised their states will act soon.

MANILA BAY SOCIETY TO MEET

WASHINGTON—At the annual reunion and dinner of the Society of Manila Bay, to be held here tonight, Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet 15 years ago will be celebrated. Twenty-two of the survivors of the contest, including Rear Admiral Asa Walker, who commanded the cruiser Concord and the only survivor of the six officers who commanded vessels of Dewey's fleet, are expected to be present.

Autos may enter Yosemite Park

An entrance fee to be charged automobile drivers will be added to the fund for maintenance of the park roads.

RECRUITS SOUGHT FOR TEACHING AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON—Pointing out advantages of salary and prospects of promotion, the United States bureau of education on Tuesday issued appeal for agricultural teachers in high schools.

The average salary of agricultural teachers is shown to be \$1200, while that of other men teaching in high schools is \$700.

Agricultural teachers, according to the bureau, not only receive higher pay than others, but they are more likely to be advanced to principalships.

Information Regarding SUMMER CAMPS For Boys—Girls—or Adults

QUESTIONS now in your mind as to the best summer camp, the Monitor's Information Bureau will gladly help you decide. Close contact and our knowledge of their advantages and locations puts us in a position to be of great service to you. A postcard inquiry giving location and requirements desired will bring you the information.

Camp Advertising Is Published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

Address: Adv. Dept. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston

Boys' and Young Men's Dep'ts. Elevator to Second Floor

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 WASHINGTON STREET

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIFFON TRIMMED WITH LACE

Frock simple, girlish and smart

THIS frock is simple and girlish, it is smart, and it can be made from one of a dozen materials to be in the height of style.

In the illustration, chiffon is trimmed with lace, but there are so many charming fabrics being displayed now that one hardly knows what to choose. The cotton voiles and marquises are beautiful and could be made just after this manner. Crepe de chine is in style and many of the cotton crepes are lovely.

The straight band set on the skirt at about knee depth is attractive, but so also are tunic effects, and trimming can be applied as indicated in the back view to give somewhat different result.

Day time needs are to be considered, a-yoke and under-sleeves can be added. In whichever way the skirt is trimmed, however, and whether the dress is made with high or low neck, it is a charmingly attractive one that can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction.

The skirt is cut in two pieces only so that there are only two seams and the blouse is a simple one with set-in sleeves. There is a blouse lining that can be used or not as occasion requires.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27, 4 yards 26 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 5½ yard 18 inches wide for the bertha, 2 yards of wider banding, 1 yard of narrow banding to trim as shown in the front view; 7½ yards of banding, 5½ yards of lace and ¾ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress (7558) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton.



TRYED RECIPES

SMOTHERED ROUND STEAK

TRY OUT in a hot iron trying pan three slices of fat salt pork, three by four inches. Add one onion peeled and cut in thin slices, and cook, stirring constantly, until onion is brown. Wipe a two pound slice of round steak, put in pan, sear on one side, turn and sear on the other side. Pour over 1½ cupsful of cold water, bring quickly to the boiling point, add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, cover closely, remove to back of range, and let simmer until meat is tender. Remove steak to not platter and strain stock, of which there should be one cupful. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add two tablespoonsfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot stock. Bring to the boiling point, season with salt and pepper, and pour around steak. Woman's Home Companion.

BEAN POT ROAST

This is one of the ways of utilizing the cheaper cuts of meat in palatable dishes, as given in Farmers' Bulletin 391, published by the United States department of agriculture.

Two pounds chuck steak, one cup carrots cut into small pieces, one cup potatoes cut into small pieces, one quarter cup sliced onion. Cover the meat with boiling water; place the cover on the bean pot and let the meat cook in a moderate oven for two hours; then add the vegetables cut in half-inch cubes, season to taste with salt; cook until the vegetables are tender, about an hour longer; then serve, pouring a sauce over the meat made from one cup of the liquid in which the meat was cooked thickened with two tablespoonfuls flour.

SCANDINAVIAN DRIED FRUIT SOUP

Allow one third part of apricots or prunes to two thirds dried apples, in proportion of one cup of the fruit to two quarts of water. Wash and soak overnight in the water. In the morning place on the stove with a cup of raisins or currants, or half and half, a sprinkling of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of tapioca or sago. Add another quart of water and simmer until fruits and tapioca or sago are tender. Add a little sugar or salt as liked.

STUFFED BASS

Any fish may be served this way. Clean the fish. Dip soda crackers into boiling water a second; then mix in one tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to suit; add as many small raw oysters as desired and stuff the fish, drawing the loose flesh over the opening together with clean twine. Lay the fish on thin slices of pork and place a few more on top. Bake from 20 to 40 minutes, according to size of fish. San Antonio Express.

POPCORN MARGUERITES

Make a syrup by using one cupful of sugar and one table-spoonful of vinegar, and when it threads pour it upon the whites of two eggs. Beat until thick, then stir in three cupfuls of fresh perfect popcorn. Spread wafers thickly with the mixture and bake until brown in a moderate oven. Good Housekeeping.

GOOD FOR THE MAY BREAKFAST

Fruit, cereals and toothsome dishes

OF the fresh fruits, strawberries and rhubarb are the most available for May breakfasts. Bananas baked and served with cream, may sometimes be used in place of a cereal, says a writer for the Ladies World.

Follow the fruit with a well-cooked cereal, toast, or light well-baked roll or muffin, and the breakfast complete and nourishing. For those who do not care for cereals, an egg or light meat or fish dish may be used. Or, in households where cereal for breakfast is the usual occurrence, one may give variety by omitting the cereal and serving rice, oatmeal, farina or whole wheat grain with an appropriate egg dish. Again, the fruit may be combined with the eggs, as in the case of the orange omelet, and served after the cereal. Where members of the family are active workers in the open air, a breakfast with both a cereal and a meat or egg course may not be too much.

Cereals are the one great standby, and in almost every way are the most satisfactory breakfast food. Thorough cooking is essential, however, in order to bring out the full flavor and value. Poorly-cooked pastry, underdone cereals are far from wholesome, but a well-prepared cereal, properly served with milk or cream and sugar if desired, is delicious and wholesome. There is really such an endless variety of good cereal foods now in the market that monotony cannot be excused. There are also the great labor-saver and particularly good in spring and summer.

On sultry mornings, instead of the usual dish of steaming cereal, try serving it cold, molded, with fruit and cream. Almost any cereal may be served in this way, but perhaps rice, cracked wheat and farina are the most attractive. Cook the cereal thoroughly in the usual manner, pour it into custard cups or a plain pudding mold, and when cool place it in the refrigerator until the next morning. Turn it out on pretty dish and garnish with the fruit.

French Toast with Berries—Cut stale bread into small, regular slices about one inch in thickness. Beat two eggs until light, add one quarter teaspoonful of salt and one and one half cupfuls of milk. Mix, dip the slices into this mix-

SUMMER FURNITURE FOR PORCH

Chairs and tables with pockets for books

A DURABLE and satisfactory covering for verandas is the rush runner, which is sold by the yard. That three feet wide is 58 cents a yard. This rush runner is one of the most durable and substantial of all grass floor coverings. It is thick and heavy, especially indicative of the informal comfort of a well-furnished porch.

Canvas deck or steamer chairs that

are ideal for use out of doors are sold for about \$2 apiece. They are made with light, collapsible wood frames and red bordered canvas of heavy quality—at once serviceable, comfortable and easy to carry about.

A comfortable, roomy armchair of French natural willow with pocket on one side for magazines or books is sold for \$5. For a dollar more a cushion is added, and for \$7 cushion and chair, stained in any color, can be bought.

A big wicker table with deep end pockets for magazines costs \$20. This table is large enough for an outdoor living room—too large, really, for a small veranda.

There is a custom in some places, says the New York Sun, to serve tea on the lawn on an iron table, painted, with iron chairs to sit in and a big striped canopy to shade the tea drinkers. Green is the color scheme carried out—a restful color and a cool one for the lawn. The canopy is sold for \$18; the table under it, enameled in green, which is waterproof, costs \$21, and the chairs, enameled like the table, cost \$1 each.

Shoulder baskets for flowers cost \$1.50 a pair. They are two baskets in which flowers can be safely stowed fastened together by a long cord, which goes about the neck and shoulders, and so leaves the hands free to clip and pick at will.

Keep an account book in the storeroom and enter the date, shop and price of all your purchases.

The storeroom should be absolutely dry and furnished with shelves, nails and drawers.

A suspended net or two should also be supplied for hanging lemons, oranges, etc.

WASHING YOUR OWN BLANKETS

How to keep them from shrinking

THERE are several ways of cleaning

or washing blankets. Dry cleaning will do very well for two or three times.

Sooner or later, however, the question of washing will have to be faced; for dry cleaning will not properly cleanse a blanket after the second year of service.

Never send blankets to a laundry; for

by following a few simple directions you

can do them quite easily and most suc-

cessfully at home, says the Pictorial Review.

Review to the great shrinking quality of the wool fiber it is necessary that

the wool article be washed as quickly as

possible. Blankets should never be allowed to stand and soak.

First of all the blankets should be well shaken. If there are any spots on the blankets run white thread around them so that you may more easily find them after they have been wet and so give them the extra attention they need.

Be sure not to use colored thread unless

you want colored streaks in your blan-

ket. Next measure the width and the

length of the blanket (half the length if the pair is not separated) and if possi-

ble have curtain stretchers to dry them on.

When washing day arrives fill two

tubs with warm—not hot—water. Be

sure that the water in both tubs is of

the same temperature. One of the

secrets of success in washing any woolen

material is to keep it, both in the wash-

ing and drying, at as even a temperature as possible. The change from warm to cold and from cold to warm is one of

the causes of shrinkage—the thing we are trying to avoid. Into the first tub

of warm water put about one quart of soap solution; into the second one a little less.

Make your soap solution beforehand

and have that ready to use. No soap

should ever be rubbed directly into the

blankets run white thread around

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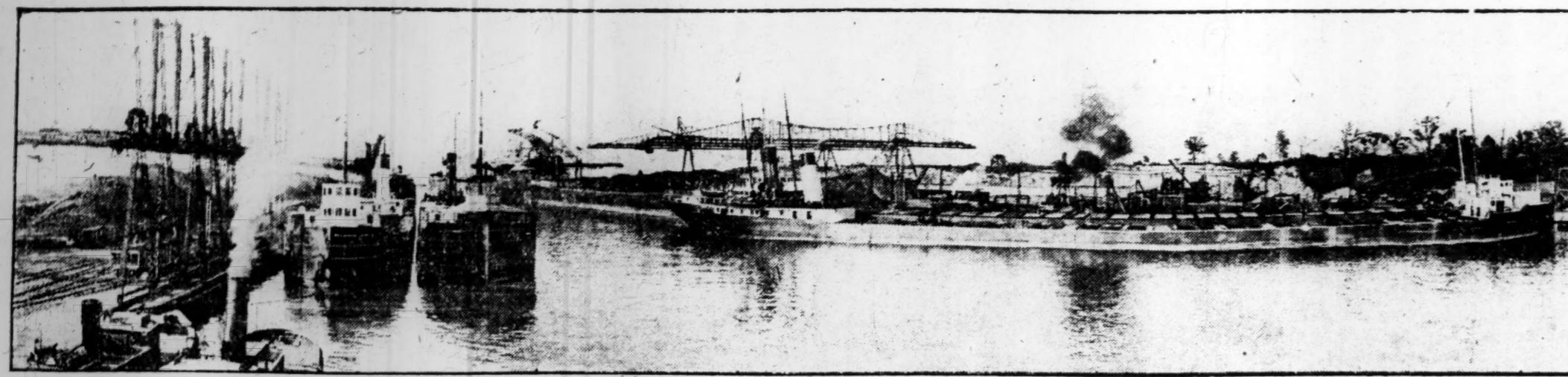
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sure that the water in both tubs is of

Conneaut, One of World's Great Ore Ports



(Haines Photo Company, Conneaut, O.)
Harbor of Conneaut, O., where the largest boats seen in fresh water can enter and depart under ordinary conditions without a tug or any assistance, bringing millions of tons of ore annually and carrying away iron, steel and coal

CONNEAUT, O.—Through the activities of the United States Steel Corporation this place has become one of the largest ore receiving ports in the world. It is also a large exporting point for coal, iron and steel.

That concern employs about 500 men here. The machinery, some of which is of the most modern type for handling ore, is operated by electricity and hydraulic pressure. When the apparatus is

in full operation it has a capacity of handling 95 tons of iron ore per minute. In 1912 this port received 7,800,000 tons of ore.

Traffic in and out of Conneaut harbor is handled by the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, also a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, this being the only railroad entering the port. The largest boats seen in fresh water can enter and depart under ordinary conditions without the aid of a tug or any assistance.

Conneaut harbor is located in the extreme northeast corner of Ohio, 120 miles from Buffalo and 68 miles from Cleveland. The dock was opened in 1892, then being operated by Oglebay Norton & Company. It remained in their control till 1897, when it was absorbed by the Carnegie Steel Company. That concern operated it till 1900 when the United States Steel Corporation was formed.

In October, 1882, the main shops of

the Nickel Plate road were established at Conneaut, and since their establishment the work done and consequently the number of employees have doubled. At the present time there are approximately 550 of the latter, more than 60 per cent of whom are skilled mechanics. The growth of the work has necessitated additions to the machine and blacksmith shops and the new 28-stall roundhouse recently completed. To the average layman the work done here comes as a surprise.

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Streets



SILK SUITS

NO STORE IN BOSTON has a closer finger on the pulse of New York's latest fashion ideas. Through the intimate connection with our New York House we maintain a style alertness which enables us to show the new styles the moment that correct fashion puts its stamp of approval on them.

This is well illustrated in our present showing of *New Tailored Silk Suits*, which are the correct garments wherever *la mode d'jour* is supreme.

These are not the severe taffeta suits of past seasons, but soft and graceful faille, charmeuse, moire and novel brocades, showing style touches of the latest imported models from Paris.

38.50, 41.50, 49.50, 55.00, 67.50 and Up

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

BENSON PLAYERS COMING

The Stratford-on-Avon players, from the Shakespeare memorial theater, Stratford, Eng., sometimes called the Benson troupe, are coming to America next season for a long tour beginning Oct. 6 at Montreal, continuing to the Pacific coast and playing all the chief cities of the northern part of the United States, according to the New York Telegraph.

About 16 of the less familiar plays of Shakespeare will be presented, and always in the original versions. F. R. Benson, the best known actor of the organization, will head the American company, which will number 30 players.

The players give at Stratford two Shakespearean festivals annually, in May and August. At those times extensive repertoires of Shakespearean plays are presented, frequently with the co-operation of London stars. Two years ago the players made their first tour of South Africa.

"THE MAGIC ROSE" AGAIN

A second performance of "The Magic Rose," a fairy play for children by Miss Susan Thayne Bowler, will be given at the Plymouth theater Friday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The piece is given under the auspices of Miss Clara Bartoone's Plays for Children Company, and the encouraging reception of the play Tuesday afternoon has led to the repetition. Seats are now on sale. It is planned to make these matinees a permanent feature of the dramatic season next year, that children may have entertainment composed of good drama, dancing and music, designed especially for them.

HERE AND THERE

"The Amateur Detective," a farce by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, is announced for production May 12 at Hartford, Conn. In the cast are: Taylor Holmes, Frederick Truesdale, George Barnum, Sam B. Hardy, Lily Cahill, Grace Hannen, Harriet Davis and Nanette Frances.

William Hammerstein, manager of the Victoria vaudeville theater, New York, announces that in future he will bar all acts that ridicule Hebrews.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special New Haven train, in charge of Conductor Fred Bowditch and Engineer Benjamin Pitts, is covering cane territory today for the accommodation of Massachusetts railway commissioners on their annual inspection.

A large party of General Electric Company engineers, occupying three reserved sleepers, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road from the Pittsfield plant this morning.

The Grand Trunk railway car Bonaventure, occupied by President E. J. Chamberlin and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's St. John express from North station at 7:30 last night en route to Portland, Me.

Effective today, the maintenance of way and signal departments of the New Haven road will report to superintendents of divisions instead of chief engineer.

The Canadian Pacific railway's Boston and Calgary tourist sleepers, which were operated during March and April as an experiment, will be continued through May.

The Boston & Albany road passenger and station employees are being fitted for new summer uniforms of blue serge.

Commencing today and continuing throughout the strawberry season, the American Express Company's New York and Bangor (Me.) through car on the Mellen lines will be operated via Boston.

CANADIAN BOATS CARRY THE MAIL
OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian steamers today begin carrying all mail between Canada and Great Britain. A large part of the mail formerly went by way of New York.

"CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Bernard Shaw is a consistent worker. He wins one thing against another, choosing that which, in his opinion, has most substance in it. Technique, or "art for art's sake," has to give way before the ideas that expand it, twist it out of shape, or turn it out altogether. "New ideas," he says, "make their technique as water makes its channel; and the technician without ideas is as useless as the canal constructor without water, though he may do very skilfully what the Mississippi does very rudely."

The author, in his notes on the present play, gives his reasons for the faith that is in him. History, in his opinion, is not the less history because classical personages talk, think, and behave like human beings. If his characters are as good for today as then, they are none the less true in so far as essentials are concerned.

Julius Caesar's reflections in the play are modern enough, but so are those of Marcus Aurelius. Cleopatra, developed in some respects and ungovernably childish in others, is not unlike many children today whose bringing up is peculiar. The Roman soldier talks like a British one; and the old nurse, arrogant of temper and savagely affectionate, has all the characteristics belonging to these domestics of perhaps all time. Change the conditions and you find much the same people, only the people and not the conditions are really the interesting things. Caesar is none the less great because he is depicted with the frailties that would make him no longer appear great to his valed.

It is because most men have the minds of valets, and mistake the fawdriness of pseudo-heroes for greatness, that they are discomfited when they see an "enlarged and unnatural man" reduced to correct proportions. A stilted high-nosed fellow talking platitudes in blank verse at a city dinner is a very ordinary concept of a great man. This is why Mr. Shaw's Julius Caesar appears to many as an irreverence. Heroes, and especially heroes of history, are objects of superstitious worship. And it is only by stripping them of the trappings which burlesque them out of human shape, that you discover they are not only men, but, in reality, subjects fit for veneration.

A prologue, written for the occasion and admirably given by Gordon Bentley, was spoken by the hawk-headed god, Ra. Being a god, he was, of course, privileged to speak his mind; and since he was apparently a little out of humor with human stupidity and perversity, he told the huge audience that faced him certain home truths, addressing them as—"Ye compulsorily-educated ones . . . who worship that worst god among gods, Mammon." Ra, in fact, had a great deal to say, drawing an analogy between the British and Roman empires. The full text will, however, probably appear before very many days. In the version given at Drury Lane the first scene was left out, the play opening with the scene of the Sphinx. But the third act, omitted at the original production, was played.

"I wrote 'Caesar and Cleopatra' for Forbes Robertson," says the author, "because he is the classic actor of our day and had a right to require such a service from me." And it is scarcely necessary to say that this fine actor, with his exquisite art, does the fullest justice to a character, whimsical, charming, enigmatic and conscious of a greatness that has found out personal littleness.

Miss Gertrude Elliott, who was always good as the child queen, is now very good indeed. She has much greater strength and is able to emphasize the tigress in this engaging little monster. Statute was played by Miss Adeline Bourne in a straightforward rather melodramatic manner. This old nurse is, however, a character part, and rather beyond the powers of the actress. Ian Robertson again, to everybody's delight, played Britannus, while Rufio, a popular character in my age, was well acted by Frank Lacy.

A rather perplexed but generally amused audience gave a very full measure of applause to the fine production. Mr. Shaw, whose popularity is now generally admitted, was perhaps on this occasion rather less popular than the leading actor.

LONDON NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It appears that only a few theaters in London are drawing anything like full houses. Several plays, in fact, have had disastrously short runs. "Milestones" is, of course, still running and is, indeed, well into its second year. Then "Diplomacy" is again proving its immense drawing powers. Giving as it does, enormous opportunities for acting, it is as much appreciated by the actors as the audience, who enjoy the varied number of thrill this extraordinary off play gives the course of an evening.

Arnold Bennett's comedy, too, "The Great Adventure," is another of the unquestionable successes. Possibly, the popularity of this play may induce Charles Hawtrey to revive "What the Public Wants." Taste has changed so much and so quickly that this most amusing work of Arnold Bennett's should now find in London a considerable public. When recently it was revived by Miss Horniman at the Coronet, it drew larger houses than almost any of the plays of her repertory.

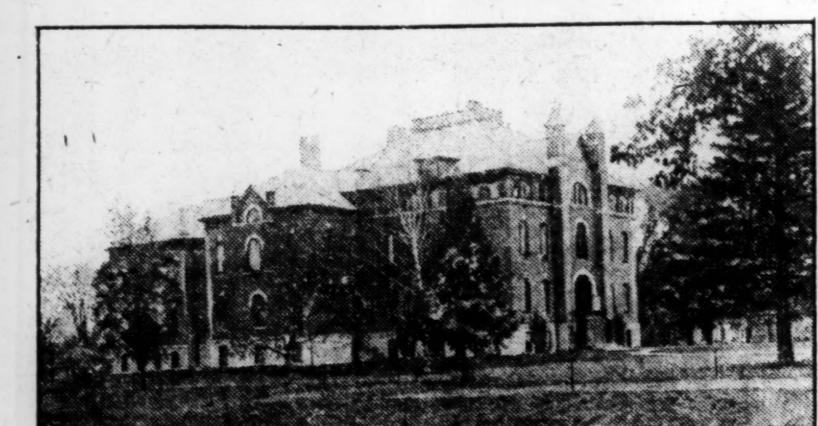
Of course, the greatest success in London is the Forbes Robertson farewell season at Drury Lane. "Hamlet" is the most popular play in London today. Enormous crowds wait at the pit and gallery doors, while seats for any part of the house are secured with difficulty. This recognition of Forbes Robertson's great talent is a tribute to the memory of English playgoers, for it is now a matter of years since this most classic actor of modern times was last seen in London.

MAINE BOAT ON FIRST TRIP

GARDINER, Me.—The City of Bangor arrived shortly after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. She brought a good freight and a fair number of passengers for the first trip. The boat will make three trips per week until the opening of the summer travel when another boat will be put on.

The boat has been fitted with wireless telegraphy and will carry an operator during the season's run.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS



(Photo by Masters)
High school building at Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill.—One of the old towns of the state, Princeton shows strongly its New England ancestry, in the streets bordered with stately old elms, and maple, the old homes amidst beautiful gardens, the churches, schools and traditions. Among the pioneer settlers were four brothers of William Culbertson, who came overland with their families, hewed logs and built their own cabins, in after years replace-

ing them with substantial brick mansions. Princeton was actively concerned in the anti-slavery movement; Owen Lovejoy lived here, and his home was one of the regular stations of the old so-called "Underground Railroad," by which negroes were sent secretly through the northern states.

The modern touches in Princeton are schools and good roads, and it boasts of having the first township high school in the state.

STORE NEWS

The R. H. White Mutual Benefit Association will hold its annual May party at Intercolonial hall this evening. The association is composed of 750 members, all employees of the store, and has been in existence 10 years. The officers of the association are: President, Henry E. Leonard; vice-president, Richard Corbett; secretary, Miss Nellie Welsh; treasurer, Albert Ferre; directors, Edward McCarty, Miss Margaret Nolan, George Shelley, E. Hamilton, Joseph L. Doyle, S. Taber, H. Sullivan, A. Liston, Ralph Smith, A. Godin. Members of the committee in charge of the party are: Miss Nellie Welsh, Miss Agnes Belard, Miss Aleida Barnabae, Miss Helen Sullivan, Miss Alice Liston, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Leah Post, Henry Leonard, Richard Corbett and Magnus Manson.

At the close of the store Tuesday evening, the employees of the furniture department of the Henry Siegel Company met to take leave of two of their number who have resigned to accept other positions. These were E. L. Baker, assistant manager of the department, and Miss Lucy Allison, who has been in charge of the office of the carpet and rug departments. Miss Allison was the recipient of a diamond ring and Mr. Baker a pair of solid gold cuff buttons.

Harry E. Lombard of the linent-department of the Gilchrist Company has resigned to accept another position.

Miss Elizabeth Knoch of the transfer department of the Magrane Houston Company has resigned her position and is succeeded by Miss Nellie Hunt, formerly assistant to the manager of the junior help.

Among the buyers who have been in New York recently are: Samuel M. Avery of the Jordan Marsh Company; A. M. Markham of the Magrane Houston Company; C. H. VanCor of R. H. Stearns & Co.; J. Hartford of the Gilchrist Company; Mrs. C. Phillips, Miss Gilman and Mrs. M. L. Jackson of the William Filene's Sons Company.

The Young Woman's Club of the Fine Cooperative Association will be entertained this evening at a dinner and there will be present musicians and readers in a cabaret show. After the dinner 10 members of the club will appear in a one-act play, "A Case of Suspicion," with complete stage settings. T. K. Corey, manager of the store, will talk on his recent trip to Panama.

The dinner last evening given by the members of the outgoing staff to the incoming staff of the Echo, published by the Filene Cooperative Association, was attended by 100, including the local reporters and those connected with every department and activity of the work as well as the management of the store. An extended notice was given in the Monitor yesterday but one feature was omitted as it was kept as a complete surprise. H. R. Lane, toastmaster called upon Mr. Goldie for some criticisms of the work which would be helpful to the new staff. The criticisms were so sharp that several rose to a point of order, and after a lively discussion Mr. Goldie with others walked out and that was the signal for the newsboys to appear crying, "Extra, extra, all about the riot," and each one at the tables received a copy of the Echo with a detailed account of the affair, headed "Riot at Echo Diner."

Speeches were made by members of the staff and the management which were of only sparkling with humor but were full of helpful thoughts for the advancement of the paper.

POSTAL CLERKS BILL FILED

WASHINGTON—Representative Reilly of Connecticut has introduced a bill to grant indefinite leave of absence to all postoffice clerks and carriers disabled while on duty. Full pay for the first year is provided and half pay thereafter. The bill also applies to the railway mail service.

PRIVATEER POLLY HAS NEW OWNER

INSURANCE MEN TO BE LICENSED

ROCKLAND, Me.—The schooner Polly, built at Amesbury, Mass., in 1805, and used as a privateer in the war of 1812, has a new owner.

Capt. J. H. Weldon of Dighton, Mass., who has owned her for about three years, has sold the craft to Alfred Johnson of 14 Arlington street, Boston. Although the Polly's appearance has been greatly altered, her frame still contains some of the old timbers placed there 108 years ago.

There are good brokers in this city who must all send in their names this week to the state department of insurance in order to be eligible to examination on their qualifications.

Filene's

INTRODUCING THE FILENE May Sale of Undermuslins

BEGINNING today and continuing for two weeks, Filene undermuslin economy will have a greater significance in this May Sale.

Every garment is new, clean and wholesome and made under right conditions at a price less than at any other time.

There are styles for every taste and prices for practically every pocketbook. The following are representative examples of but two of the many economies to be found:

Linen Lace Trimmed French Chemises. \$1.95 Regularly \$2.95 and \$3.95. Only 300 pieces. Entirely hand-made and hand-embroidered. Real linen, wavy cluny and torchon laces.

Exclusive Novelty Skirts at.....\$1.95 Regularly \$3 and \$3.95. With wash net under-ruffles, embroidery or lace points forming the trimming. Also three other styles of staple embroidery skirts.

(THIRD FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

FROM time to time there have appeared items on this page pointing more or less clearly to the survival or the revival of a monarchical sentiment in Brazil. The fanatical movement of a friar in the southern states, put down with rather more difficulty than had been anticipated, was followed closely by what appeared a determined effort on the part of Dom Luiz de Braganza's agents to turn to account the critical condition of affairs in the northern states. Brazilian public sentiment was quite wrought up, for a time, to the point of imagining serious danger to the national sovereignty, even from purely industrial and financial interests, as the Farquhar syndicate. There was a clever cartoon in one of the leading papers of Rio showing a dirigible, surmounted by a huge, imperial crown, approaching full speed across the ocean, and the legend said, "Who is in it—Dom Luiz or Mr. Farquhar?"

The impetus of the nationalist movement against the economic dominance of foreign syndicates was apparently strong enough to affect the financial outlook of the Farquhar enterprises, perhaps not altogether to the best interests of Brazil. At any rate, danger from that side—it is quite appropriately branded Yankee peril—was happily averted. Not so the monarchical menace, if menace may be called a propaganda which, according to today's item from Rio, is by a prominent politician regarded as responding to the call of a growing element that is disheartened by present conditions in the federal republic. A return to the monarchy, whether under the Braganza pretender or the scion of another historic house, would not necessarily involve cataclysmic commotions. It might be argued that, after all, it would, at this time, amount to scarcely more than the giving up of an experiment in democratic government, covering the relatively brief period of twenty-two years—an experiment that showed the nation to be handicapped chiefly by its huge territory, sparsely peopled and of most unusual configuration.

It is easy to exaggerate, however, the significance given to the monarchical revival in Brazil, especially at this time of the incipient presidential campaign when the antagonism between the militarist policy charged to the present executive and the civilian traditions of his opponents is breaking out in all its violence, attacking even the loyalty of the army. In its ultimate analysis, the critical phase Brazil appears to be passing through reflects chiefly the inability of the country to reduce to a working basis the extreme federalism of its political constitution with all the national and international, the racial, geographical and economic complications which such a system necessarily creates. But to remedy this, to tighten the bonds between the individual states and the central authority, to temper the federal expansion with unitarian compactness, it does not seem necessary for the Brazilians to trace their steps back to a former governmental mold. There never was a time when things moved more swiftly in the Americas than today, or when turning back was less American. And the Brazilian is an American of the Americans.

CAMPAIGN STIR IN BRAZIL RAISES MONARCHY TALK

Propaganda Appears Stimulated by Presidential Election's Approach and Comment Is Heard

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Varied comment is heard on the exchange of letters between Dr. Ruy Barbosa and Dr. Rodrigues Alves regarding the presidential candidacy of the latter for the Civilista party which was to have been presented by the former. Dr. Rodrigues Alves is not inclined to accept the candidacy, adding personal reasons, but Dr. Ruy Barbosa insists that the candidacy would be an eminently national one and therefore does not consider the former's refusal to be final.

It is noted that the monarchical propaganda appears to be stimulated by the incipient presidential campaign, and there is a not inconsiderable element that agrees with former deputy Barbosa, Lima, who in a recent interview said that the restoration of the monarchy in his opinion was not out of the question, as so many people profess to believe. He thinks that the monarchical propaganda, given the growing popular discontent with the situation of the country, is bound to gain ground, even though the Brazilian monarchists thus far have not succeeded in properly organizing a party. Sr. Barbosa Lima points particularly to the disaffection that is beginning to be noticeable in the army.

In order to repress this disaffection Gen. Sozinha Aguiar the other day called together all the commanders of the troops stationed in this capital for the purpose of taking immediate steps to suppress the sedition propaganda said to have been going on for some time among the soldiers by means of pamphlets, pictures and other publications secretly distributed in the barracks. No details could be obtained regarding the deliberations of this meeting which, according to another version, was really directed against the newspapers that have been attacking President Hermes da Fonseca and his militarist policy, and especially the meddling of the army with politics.

The executive is said recently to have complained to the minister of the interior and the chief of police about these attacks by the newspapers, which he felt should be muzzled. There is one paper in particular—O Correio da Manha whose attacks he resents and the closing of which he is said to have urged. In order to show his approval of that paper's stand against the President Senator Ruy Barbosa promptly called on the editor and staff.

COLOMBIANS RECEIVE ORDNANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTÁ, Colombia—A battery of four cannons, manufactured by the Elhardt works in Germany, has been received at Bogotá by the Patriotic Club League.

PARAGUAY AND U. S. SIGN TREATY

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—It is announced that an extradition treaty has been signed between the governments of Paraguay and the United States.

FRENCH CANAL TO BE BRIDGED



United States stern-wheel tug Exotic towing lighter with 1850 barres of cement from Cristobal to great storage shed at Gatun

Structure 320 Feet Long to Span Waterway and Concrete Wharf

298 Feet Long Is Building Near Gatun Locks Entrance

DITCH FOUND USEFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

ALBOA, C. Z.—Though little spoken of, the old French canal from Colon to Gatun has proved useful for transportation purposes, and is just now brought to public notice by the approval of the projected permanent railroad connection between the yards at Cristobal and a point near the future coaling plant on the island to the west of the canal, a plan which includes a bridge across the latter.

The bridge is to be of what is known as the bascule type—that is with a span of the vertical lift—permitting the passage of vessels using the canal. The French canal is largely used by tugs towing lighters with stone or cement up to an immense shed at Gatun, the cement being brought from New York to Cristobal and there transhipped to lighters.

Estimates for the railroad and bridge work were prepared by the chief engineer of the Panama railroad for two possible connections, one known as the upper and the other as the lower crossing. The adoption of the upper crossing was recommended because it will provide for future development along the present drydock and shops, and can, if necessary, be connected with the main line at a point south of the Mt. Hope station. This crossing will also make

available a considerable area of waterfront on both sides of the French canal. The estimate of cost for the upper crossing was lower, as the adoption of the other would require the sinking of steel cylinders in some cases to the depth of 100 feet, says the Canal Record.

In establishing connection with the island, approximately 6836 linear feet of track will be laid, involving the use of 97,200 cubic yards of material to bring it to grade, and the building of about 1900 feet of temporary trestle. The bridge over the French canal will be about 320 feet in length between the east and west abutment piers, and will be constructed of girders taken from the Barboas bridge, with the exception of the vertical lift span 110 feet long. A total of about 364,000 pounds of structural steel and parts will be used in the construction of this span, exclusive of the weight of the operating machinery. The machinery for the lift will be electrically operated.

Bridge and Wharf

The bridge superstructure will be supported by six piers; the east abutment pier will be of concrete built on creosoted piles; the center pier for the east approach span will consist of three 4-foot cylinders driven to rock; the east and west channel piers, on which the ends of the vertical span will rest, will be built of six 6-foot, and eight 6-foot steel cylinders, respectively; the center pier for the west approach span will be of three 4-foot steel cylinders, and the west abutment pier will be of concrete resting on solid rock, for which, some excavation, both wet and dry, will have to be done. All steel cylinders will be filled with reinforced concrete. The work on the project will begin at once.

A concrete wharf under construction

by forces of the Panama railroad about two hundred yards east of the east wing wall for the approach to Gatun locks. The estimate of cost for the upper crossing was lower, as the adoption of the other would require the sinking of steel cylinders in some cases to the depth of 100 feet, says the Canal Record.

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Concrete stairs will connect the upper and lower portions. At each end of the wharf will be a floating landing, made of steel barge planked over and connected with the stationary structure by a wooden ramp, 16 feet long and the width of the wharf. This will insure easy landing, whether the lake be above or below the normal level. The water will be about 16 feet deep alongside.

No cargo-landing apparatus is to be installed. A railroad track with the top of the rails at elevation plus 88.31 feet, will run alongside the rear of the wharf, the center line of the track six feet from the inner face of the retaining wall.

Strength a Feature

The upper part of the two-level wharf is designed to support a live load of 500 pounds to the square foot, the lower part a load of 250 pounds. The supporting piers are concrete columns of square sections, two feet on the side, reinforced with four vertical 70-pound rods.

The floor of the lower and upper portions of the dock will be 10 and 12 inches thick, respectively, and will rest on stringers of 36-inch plate bridge girders, reclaimed from bridges on the abandoned old main line of the railroad. Crosswise support will be on reinforced concrete struts linking the pillars, and each having a reinforcement of twisted steel rods.

The columns rest on rock, but the two-foot retaining wall along the rear of the wharf is built on a base, four feet wide and two feet high, resting on piles. The piles are spanned by 70-pound rails, resting on their tops; and vertical reinforcement consists of upright rails, bound with horizontal twisted steel rods.

URUGUAY'S DEPUTIES IN FAVOR OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Taking an opposite stand from the Senate the Chamber of Deputies has issued a manifesto favoring the constitutional reform proposed by President Batlle y Ordóñez, that is, national government by commission. The manifesto is addressed "to the country and the Colorado party," and is avowedly an answer to the manifesto of the 11 senators whose argument in favor

of more ample guarantees for the popular vote it refutes.

It is considered that this alignment is rapidly clearing the situation. Both supporters and opponents of the reform scheme are engaged in the most ardent propaganda. The plan finds favor especially with the younger element among the Colorados, the Liberals and Socialists. The independent Colorados, who disapprove of the reform project, are likewise beginning to display great activity.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JUAN, A. R.—The grape shipments are at their height with more than 200 tons being shipped daily from here to Santa Fe and Buenos Aires.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The government has approved the plans and estimates submitted by the Central of Uruguay railroad for the construction of a new bridge across the river Yi, near Durazno.

The Senate has passed the appropriation demands for the construction of a port at La Coronilla, department of Rocha.

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The vast landed property of the late General Caballero has been sold to a foreign syndicate believed to be controlled by the Farquhar interests.

S. PAULO, Brazil—The government of this state has entered into a contract with the Paulista Company for the construction of a railroad from Novo Odessa to Piracicaba, to be completed within two years.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The minister of public works has authorized the railroad authorities to take over from the Madeira-Mamore railroad the wireless stations of Manaus and Porto Velho.

MOVE AT GUAYAQUIL REPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—It is reported that a representative of J. A. White & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., has approached the public works board in regard to the sanitation of Guayaquil. It is expected that plans and estimates covering all the projected works will be submitted by the British concern.

New "OLYMPIC"

FITTED WITH DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM to the TOP OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from New York

MAY 3—MAY 24

and Regularly Thereafter

LEYLAND

Boston—Liverpool Direct

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K'land May 10 10 A.M. Finland May 24

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ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN (II) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED

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ECUADORIANS CALL FOR MORE VIGOROUS STAND AS TO PERU

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—in political circles where the definite assertion of Ecuadorian sovereignty over the transandean region disputed by Peru is regarded as one of the most urgent questions of the day, the recent Morona occurrence in which the Peruvian garrison on the Mangostea river perished, is believed to be the turning point in the transandean policy of the nation.

It is pointed out that the Peruvians in establishing a garrison at that point—a fact which only came to light through the Indian attack—overstepped all bounds because the Morona region was adjudicated to Ecuador even in that proposed arbitral award by the King of Spain which conceded scarcely any of Ecuador's claims.

In view of the agitation by the Peruvian press for a prompt reoccupation of the Mangostea by punitive expeditions, a leading paper of this capital recently published a strong protest against the alleged supineness of the Ecuadorian government. Sub-secretary of foreign affairs, J. Trajano Mera at once replied by a vigorous communication which is being commented on in various directions. The official states that immediately on receiving the first reports of the assault made by the Indians on a Peruvian camp in the Morona region the Ecuadorian minister in Lima was ordered to express to

ECUADOR BUILDS MORE ROADS

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador. A government decree entrusts the board appointed for the construction of the road from Loja to Zamora with the additional construction of the road from Loja to Zaruma, southern Ecuador.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM

SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 6, 10 A. M.

BREMEN

Choice accommodations still to be had

MAY 8

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM

SAILS SATURDAY, MAY 10, 10 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Express Sailings

Kronprinzessin Cecilie May 13

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse May 20

Kaiser Wilhelm II May 27

Friedrich der Grosse June 3

Twin Screw Sailings

George Washington May 17

Grosser Kurfuerst May 24

Friedrich der Grosse June 8

Princess Irene May 24

Mr. Carnegie Addresses Peace Conference

**SOLDIER'S LIFE
FREEST OF RISK
SAYS SPEAKER**

(Continued from page one)

To increase our naval and military forces is, Colonel Goethals' estimate of no less than 25,000 soldiers as necessary to guard the Panama canal strongly fortified against naval assault as it is. Under present conditions no sensible man would object to adequate protection of our country by the army and navy, but surely this is needless.

"It is held that one of our prime needs today is residences for our ambassadors abroad, the supply of militiamen willing to serve being limited. Why not decide to vote no more dreadnoughts till the five now under construction are completed? A single one omitted and we have \$15,000,000, sufficient to pay for 60 embassies costing \$250,000 each."

Mr. Carnegie emphasized that military conditions in this country were the opposite to what obtained in Europe. There, he said, the leading nations are joined together, each armed against the other as the probable invader. As to an invasion of the United States he deemed such a possibility saying:

"There is no armed nation or combination of nations so foolish as to dream of invasion. Their ships might try to do some mischief firing many miles away from the coast, but no power in the world could attempt to land or march inland. If any did, the number left to answer the roll call and return would be small, indeed."

British authorities consider it might be possible for an enemy to land as many as 170,000 men upon their island in three weeks and they believe they have provided a sufficient force to deal with this number. We could cope with seven times this number of invaders if we could only induce them to accept our invitation to march far enough inland and partake of our hospitality until they rested and gave us notice that they were ready to begin operations.

"We could probably conquer without firing a shot. Thousands might decide to stay in the great West and work and save until they could buy a farm. We might turn invaders into citizens."

"I should like to go as a missionary to the invaders' camp and preach the blessings of triumphant democracy, and tell of a country where one man's privilege was every citizen's right."

"I believe the President will prove to be a man of sound judgment and that his first care will be to guard our country from present obvious dangers, consigning imaginary dangers of the future to the future they belong to—that future in which so many of our imaginary troubles vanish."

As to the best means for maintaining peace, Mr. Carnegie thought that if three or four nations combined, thereby constituting an overwhelming force, this might prove a sufficient international safeguard against any possible disruption of world harmony.

The opening session of the peace congress bore out predictions made in advance of the congress that the middle West and the Pacific coast states had entered with great energy in the plan to make the St. Louis gathering of the highest importance to the nation. James E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the congress, called the session to order. He presented Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from St. Louis, as the president of the congress. The Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, in his invocation, called attention to the great responsibilities with which the peace congress was charged as molders of public opinion.

Addresses of welcome on behalf of Missouri and St. Louis were made by Gov. E. W. Major and Mayor Henry W. Kiel. Response was made by Senator Theodore E. Burton, president of the American Peace Society. In the forenoon there were addresses by Andrew Carnegie and Congressman Bartholdt.

"This is a congress of representative Americans, convened for the avowed purpose of promoting the cause of international peace," Mr. Bartholdt declared as he addressed the assembly in the main hall of the Hotel. "To be called to the presidency of this assembly is an honor which I deeply feel and for which I shall never be able to express my gratitude."

Fourth Convention

"This congress is the fourth of its kind, the first having been held at New York in 1907, the second at Chicago in 1909, the third at Baltimore in 1911. As a St. Louisian, I am proud of the honor conferred upon this city by its selection as the meeting place of such a distinguished gathering for so noble a cause, and I am happy to say, too, that its citizenship is no stranger to the ideals for which you strive, for it was here in 1904 that the Interparliamentary Union passed its historic resolution known in the chancelleries of the world as the 'Resolution of St. Louis,' which called upon the President of the United States to convene a second Hague conference and declared at the same time in favor of universal arbitration treaties and an international parliament. Hence we are actually meeting on ground made historical by an incident which in the last decade was destined to supply the real and vital issues of the peace movement."

"It has been said that the congress meets 'under war clouds.' True enough, but if so, the greater the necessity for this meeting."

"Certain people delight in reminding us

*Leader of Peace Society
in America Responds to
Addresses of Welcome*



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THEODORE E. BURTON

with every new war of the futility of our efforts, but who dares say we are in the wrong or that our efforts will be futile in the end? As a matter of fact, the cause of peace has sufficiently advanced that even today every shot fired is recognized as a fervent appeal to the human conscience to heed those who urge a more humane method of settling differences between nations. In the loss, the moral damage of war, the peace movement finds not its condemnation, but its justification. While the constantly imminent possibility of war and the frequent instances of actual hostilities are evidences of the disregard of its lessons, these facts are also proof positive that armaments are no reliable guarantees of peace.

"The situation, therefore, is that every recurring war, while vindicating the position of the peace party and the necessity of its existence, destroys simultaneously the stock argument of the war party, namely the well-known assertion that armaments are unfailing safeguards against possible war. Meeting under clouds, then, proves nothing against us except that our advice has not yet been sufficiently heeded. On the other hand, no one can escape the conclusion that the continued existence of war clouds in an era of armaments is a complete refutation of the arguments of those who are constantly promising us cloudless skies as the result of big armadas and big navies."

Gathering Representative

Mr. Bartholdt said that he considered the present peace congress one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled on American soil. He pointed out how church and pulpit, farm and factory, American men and women representative of almost every activity had come to St. Louis to pay tribute to the cause that meant to uplift nations. There might be differences as to methods, he affirmed, but they were all agreed that as Lincoln had stopped the selling of men, the time had come to stop the destruction of men in war."

"The cause that binds us," Mr. Bartholdt asserted, "will lead to an automatic reduction of armaments and a consequent annual saving, in the United States alone, of \$100,000,000 or more. It will raise the standard of labor, make investments more secure, stimulate commerce and trade, and, by stirring man's moral impulses, will carry him upward to his higher mission. You will all agree that, as compared with the hope of such great achievements, all other progressive measures fade into utter insignificance."

"American public sentiment will not permit our country to be stigmatized as lagging behind and as more backward even than the military powers of the old world, and we are here to say so. But speaking of progress, that which is intangible was as pronounced during the last 15 years as was the visible advance. The mental attitude of governments and peoples is rapidly changing in favor of our great cause and the press, anxious to stimulate public opinion, is following suit. More than that; the great powers are more reluctant to resort to hostilities; in fact are using their good offices to preserve and restore peace by concerted effort."

"This was the case in China, and the Balkan war is a more recent example. That very war was proof of the wonderful advance of the great cause of peace. Up to 10 or 15 years ago the lighting of a match in the Balkans would have been sure to cause a European conflagration, and today? Why, the great powers, averse to disturbance, are jointly enforcing peace conditions by using the rod against the unruly children who are driving the Turk out of Europe."

"What a change, my countrymen! Bisogni said on one occasion, if Turkey were not in existence she would have to be invented to preserve the European balance of power, and now, in the face of a complete change of the Balkan map, the great governments sit spellbound, evidently afraid to make a move and too timid to fire a shot."

"What conclusion can we draw from this spectacle other than that the desire for peace has become stronger than even armies and navies or the temptation to use them?"

Concluding, Mr. Bartholdt expressed

his great faith in the administration of President Wilson and that he saw every indication that the chief executive would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor where the path led to international harmony. He reaffirmed that the whole world was gradually being covered with a net work of arbitration treaties. The section meeting devoted to international relations was held in the auditorium of St. Louis University. Arthur Deerin Call, executive director of the American Peace Society, presiding. Among the speakers were Dr. Federico Alfonzo Pezet, Peruvian minister at Washington; Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia to the United States, and John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Pezet, after expressing his appreciation of a genuine cooperation among the American republics in the matter of peace gatherings, said that it was especially fitting that Latin America participated in the St. Louis event. He said that the representatives of Latin America were glad to record their sentiments in behalf of an idea which is of paramount importance to nationalities that are still on the threshold of their material development and that require the blessings of peace, internal and external, to reach that condition of prosperity through progress which is the desire of all peoples.

"The Latin-American," said Dr. Pezet, "is generally misunderstood; very rarely is he appreciated in his true value. The histories of our countries and of our peoples have never been studied in this country, or in Europe. Every intelligent Latin-American knows the salient points of the histories of the United States and of the European nations, and he would be considered grossly ignorant if he did not; while you, on the other hand, not only ignore our history, but would, perhaps, consider its study as a waste of time."

"It is this attitude of superiority, due to an absolute ignorance of our peoples and of their true characteristics that has caused a sort of estrangement between the two great families who inhabit this continent."

"Peace and good will among nations, as among individuals, depends in great measure on their mutual understanding and forbearance. It behoves us to exert every influence, to seize each opportunity which is offered us, to do away with the prejudices that divide us; to grow in the true knowledge of each other, that we may each understand the virtues of the other and become neighbors."

Dr. Pezet deplored the fact that the unbiased reader obtained false impressions from most of the literature dealing with the Latin American people. He said that in one sweeping statement the countries to the south are shorn of every trait of character that goes to make up a nation. The possibilities of the Latin American republics as field for money making are held up in glowing colors but the national characteristics are not considered at all.

"The American world stands today on the threshold of a new era. The magnificent undertaking which is now nearing completion and which is destined to bring closer together many of the nations of this world, and more specially my country with your country, should find us working strenuously and enthusiastically in behalf of an all-American peace understanding."

The Universities and the Peace Movement was the topic this afternoon at a meeting in the Sheldon memorial auditorium. President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri occupied the chair. Educators from many states gathered to hear about the work in the public schools and the higher educational institutions, and what were the results of the peace movement.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the Republican members of the ways and means committee, figured on passage of the revision, measure about next Tuesday night.

The iron and steel schedule was the particular target of attack on Wednesday, and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, in charge of that schedule for the ways and means committee, was frequently reminded from the Republican side of the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company was in his district.

When Representative A. S. Kreider, a new Republican member from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment Wednesday night to put hooks and eyes used in shoe manufacture on the free list, he aroused criticism from Representative Palmer, who declared Mr. Kreider was a "shoe manufacturer, the president of the American Shoe Manufacturers Association, whose amendment will put money into his own pocket."

Minority Leader Mann replied that it members were to be thus criticized, congressmen from the farms would be profited by play out of doors, these cots would be instructed to have a few swings out for them all day, for taking it all in all children would rather swing than do anything else. The corners are to be superimposed on the playgrounds in the North end will open all day every day.

Each corner is in the charge of a matron or custodian, and to take care of the children who for one reason or another are excused from school and would benefit by play out of doors, these cots would be instructed to have a few swings out for them all day, for taking it all in all children would rather swing than do anything else. The corners are to be superimposed on the playgrounds in the North end will open all day every day.

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Tariff Reformers Said to Agree to Support Bonar Law Plan

COTTON GROWING IN NILE REGION GIVEN IMPETUS

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Benefits by Report of Federation Work Noting Government Aid and Containing Expert Criticism

PROBLEMS TAKEN UP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON Important and interesting information about the growth of cotton in Egypt and present developments in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is contained in the official report of the visit of the delegation of the International Cotton Federation to Egypt last autumn, under the leadership of the president, Sir Charles Macara.

The report issued recently is quite a bulky volume of 347 pages. It contains, in addition to a record of the conferences which were held at Alexandria and Cairo, the details of the delegation's tour through the Nile delta; a comprehensive account of the agricultural methods adopted by the Egyptian department of agriculture, the Khedivial agricultural society, and by various large estate companies; information regarding the reclamation of land, and concerning other problems which are being grappled with for increasing the supply of Egyptian cotton.

There is ample evidence all through these pages that the energetic and experienced administration of Lord Kitchener is producing results of the far-reaching importance to Egypt.

Secretarial Report In

Subsequent to the conferences in Egypt the international secretary, Arno Schmidt, visited the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the report of his visit, to which Sir Reginald Wingate, Governor General of the Sudan, contributes a valuable preface, is included in the volume, and there are also interesting statistics regarding the growth of the world's cotton trade.

The chief consideration underlying the efforts which are now in progress to stimulate the growth of cotton in North-east Africa is contained in the following passage of a speech which Sir Charles Macara made shortly after his return from Egypt, on the occasion of a deputation waiting upon the prime minister and other members of the government, to induce them to give government aid to the development of cotton growing in the Sudan.

Sir Charles Macara said: "It must never be overlooked that though other countries are developing their cotton industry England has developed much more rapidly than any of them, and that practically all the countries of the world are customers of England for cotton goods; that England's cotton industry depends for about three quarters of its employment on export trade; that cotton goods represent one third of the total exports of manufactures and that the cotton which can be produced in Egypt and the Sudan is of the utmost importance to England, as she consumes more of this class of cotton for her fine manufactures than all the other countries of the world combined."

Planting Encouraged

In response to this and other appeals, as the report sets out in detail, the government, while continuing to encourage the Khedive and his advisers and Lord Kitchener and his able and energetic staff, to further advance the work of cotton growing in Egypt, especially by the reclamation of land, have promised to introduce early this session a bill, which will authorize the treasury to guarantee the payment of interest on a loan to be raised by the government of the Sudan to the extent of £3,000,000.

In his preface to Mr. Schmidt's report, already referred to, Sir Reginald Wingate, although not committing himself to the endorsement of all Mr. Schmidt's conclusions, commends his report not only for its intrinsic worth but for the benefit which will accrue to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from such intelligent and sympathetic criticism as he offers.

The statistics which conclude the volume go to show that the owners of 90 per cent of the world's cotton spindles are in active cooperation with the International Cotton Federation. The publication of the report is specially useful at the present moment, when information regarding the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is much in request.

ARCTIC TRIP AIDE CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON It is announced that Mr. Stefansson has engaged Dr. A. Mackay to go with him on his Arctic journey. Dr. Mackay accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, and was one of the party of three who ascended Mt. Erebus and made the journey to the south magnetic pole. On his return to England Dr. Mackay put forward a plan for the exploration of the Antarctic, the main feature of which was that the exploring party should live on seal, penguin, and so forth, and thus greatly reduce the amount of stores and equipment generally required on such expeditions. Dr. Mackay will now have an opportunity of testing the value of his theory, as Mr. Stefansson proposes to depend for feeding of his party largely on seal meat and caribou.

SUFFRAGISTS APPEAR TO BE WELL SUPPLIED WITH MONEY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON A Monitor cable has announced the arrest of Miss Annie Kenney, one of the prominent members of the Women's Social and Political Union, which took place amongst on the eve of the mass meeting of the militant union at the Albert hall. Her arrest is described as an act of preventive justice, though no acts of violence can be laid to her account. She is known as one of the leaders and instigators of the militant methods.

The warrant of arrest was served on Miss Kenney at the office of the Women's Social and Political Union. She was taken to Bow street police court and charged before Sir Albert de Rutzen as "a disturber of the peace and an inciter of women to commit divers crimes and misdemeanors and as one likely to persevere in such unlawful conduct."

Miss Kenney's Defense

After Mr. Bodkin had stated the case for the director of public prosecution, Mr. Marshall for the defendant said that since he had only been instructed a few minutes previously, he had not even had time to explain to Miss Kenney the nature of the proceedings against her. He therefore asked the magistrate for a short adjournment, during which the prisoner would undertake not to break the criminal law. An adjournment until the following day was granted and surely being given for the defendant in

ULSTERMEN VOTE TO RECOGNIZE NO IRISH PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—At a recent meeting of the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist council presided over by the Marquess of Londonderry, Colonel Wallace moved and John Young seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist council hereby places on record its most cordial and grateful appreciation of the formation of the British League for the support of Ulster and the Union, and its thorough approval of the admirable manifesto which it has just issued to the British people. The Ulster case seems to us to be impregnable, whether regarded in the light of justice to an important and prosperous community of loyal British citizens or of the promotion of the true welfare of Ireland or of the unity, and even safety, of the empire itself. It is to Ulster backed up and supported by the British League, that the nation must look for the first determined resistance to the perpetration of an outrage against our liberties under the Parliament act, and while the constitution is in suspense, so profoundly convinced are we of the moral outrage against our liberties and rights involved in forcing without mandate from the British people upon ourselves and upon the empire the iniquitous legislation contained in the home rule bill that we have entered into solemn covenant with each other to refuse to recognize the authority and laws of an Irish Parliament should it ever come into existence. In doing so we are confident that we stand where our fathers stood, as recorded in the pages of history, for the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people of the whole nation, and that the verdict of history will justify our action.

On the motion of Captain Craig, M. P., seconded by Col. Shearnan Crawford, it was decided to call a full meeting of the council, at an early date, to explain the next important forward steps to be taken in active resistance to home rule.

BRITISH INDIAN SERVICE WITNESS ATTACKS SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Giving evidence before the services commission, on the question of simultaneous examinations being held in England and India for the services, instead of, as at present, only in England, the Hon. G. S. Curtis, commissioner for the central division, said that he did not approve of the idea of simultaneous examinations, but, at the same time, he was not altogether satisfied with the present arrangement.

He considered that the men did not come out to India young enough, and that though they were probably intellectually superior to the candidates recruited under the old arrangement, they were not sufficiently adaptable or receptive of new ideas.

The first few years of a civilian's life in the country, he said, involved attention to and study of what seemed dry detail and trivial routine, and it seemed to him sometime that young men who had been at the university for five or six years were rather above such things.

He did not think the system of open examinations was equally suited to Indians. Political conditions being what they were, some form of nomination which would prevent candidates of one caste or section of a caste securing an undue proportion of the appointments, and would insure, as far as possible, that they came of good and loyal stock, was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. He did not think that any system of nomination was desirable as regarded European officers.

For Indians, Mr. Curtis advocated a system of combined nomination and examination, the nomination to be conducted by a board in each presidency. The board would be instructed to see that the candidates' antecedents were satisfactory, that his family was respectable and loyal and that he himself, if he passed, would do credit to his service.

NEW BUTTER MARK REACHED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. S. Aus.—A record quantity of butter was shipped on the S.S. Argylshire recently, amounting to 28,536 boxes, approximately valued at £21,340. To cope with the rapidly increasing traffic, 20 butter wagons are to be built at the railway workshops at Ipswich, Queensland, at a cost of £4200.

UNIONIST GROUP ASKED TO BEND TARIFF PROGRAM

(Special to the Monitor)

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN URGES COOPERATION WITH BONAR LAW AS EXPEDIENT WHILE NOT YIELDING REFORM AND PREFERENCE PLANK

PROGRESS IS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, in the town hall, recently, Austen Chamberlain moved a resolution to the effect that the grand committee, while maintaining unchanged its adherence to the full policy of tariff reform and imperial preference, offered its cordial support and cooperation to Bonar Law in carrying out the program announced by him at Edinburgh on the 24th of January. Many of them, Mr. Chamberlain said, had very seriously doubted the wisdom in the change of procedure. He himself had never pretended that he liked it, but they were not going to ruin the whole cause because they could not at once have the whole of their own way.

After passing in review the history of the movement since it was first inaugurated by Joseph Chamberlain some 19 years ago, Mr. Chamberlain said they might rejoice in much progress. The whole attitude of the colonies toward us had changed. They were one and all eager to combine with us in defense of the empire; and they were ready to cooperate with us in trade. They have long sought to secure this cooperation. Mr. Chamberlain continued, but we are still withholding it, and it has now become an essential principle of the policy of the Liberal party that it is a crime against civilization and a crime against our own nation to treat our kinsmen better than strangers or to discriminate in favor of the dominions as against any other part of the world. When we are separated from them, he added, by so great a gulf as that how insignificant appear the differences as to ways and means that have sometimes appeared in our ranks.

The bill provides that the minister shall take steps to turn to account the demands of public departments for works and services, so as to regulate the total as between the different seasons of the year and the good and indifferent years of a trade cycle; also, as a development commissioner, ex officio, that he shall draft schemes for economic works in periods of trade depression by engaging suitable workmen in the usual way.

The bill further transfers to the ministry of labor the whole responsibility for the prevention of vagrancy and the treatment of vagrants. It also provides that training establishments, reformatory, and detention colonies shall come under his administration, as well as the supervision of any scheme of insurance which may be enacted in the future.

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Proceeding Mr. Chamberlain said he had but one fear, but it was one which he confessed at times caused him considerable anxiety. How long would the dominions consent to wait? How long would they continue to hold the door open? They were told to trust entirely to sentiment to preserve the union of the empire. He did not underestimate—he never had underrated—the force of sentiment in human affairs. He thought it the greatest force behind any political movement. He did not think that for long the people of this country, or of any other country, could be got to march in pursuit of a purely selfish aim, or that they would keep up their ardor by impassioned appeals to their self-interest, to class hatred, to prejudice against this or that rank in life. But they could not always appeal to sentiment, for sentiment unless it was expressed in deeds would inevitably sooner or later cease as an operative force.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Elsenham and Thaxted Light railway, which was recently completed at a cost of £33,000, has just been opened. Half the cost of the railway, negotiations for which were in progress for seventeen years, was borne by the Great Eastern Railway Company and half by the treasury, but the credit for the railway belongs to the residents in the district, who founded the original company, and to the landed proprietors, who gave the necessary land.

The new railway is 5½ miles long and joins the Cambridge main line at Elsenham. There is a station at Sibley, and halts will be made at Henham and Cutlers Green. There will be five down trains and four up trains, and two coaches with 72 seats will meet the needs of passengers. The line is expected to be of great use to the farmers and market gardeners in the neighborhood, who will benefit in particular by the Great Eastern company's method of carrying agricultural produce at special cheap rates.

DANISH SENATE REJECTS "REFORM"

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Senate has rejected the constitutional reform bill drawn up by the present government and which had been adopted by the Chamber by a large majority, including Radicals and Socialists.

The Senate in its consideration of the bill proposed several amendments which did not obtain general approval and finally decided to reject the bill by appointing a committee to consider its provisions. The premier, M. Berntsen, states that he will await the result of the general elections, which will take place in May, and that should he remain in power he will bring forward the bill a second time for the consideration of the Rigsdag.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is a movement within the trade unions, having for its object the separation of political and industrial interests. Robert Williams, the general secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, is the initiator of the movement.

Mr. Williams, during his visit to Germany to study industrial conditions, became convinced that political and industrial work could not be performed with advantage by the same union; that men who were actively engaged in political work could not give the time and attention required to industrial objects. Another consideration, which has induced Mr. Williams to start the movement of reform in Great Britain, is the fact that many of the best trade unionists are Liberals, and that since the unions have af-

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON RAILWAYS IN GERMANY OPPOSED

Military Expert Argues for Maintenance of Steam Power for Reasons of Defense

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Major-General Keim, so well known in connection with the navy league, discusses in the Tag the proposals to introduce electric traction on German railways.

Germany's aim, he says, has always been to organize her railway system in such a manner that she can get her troops and munitions quickly to the frontier. He hopes that the plan of the authorities will be, not merely to defend her frontiers mechanically, but to protect them by a hasty march into the enemy's territory. Russia, he points out, has, of late years, greatly improved her railway system towards the German border. This he traces to French influence and considers that it has been done with an easily recognizable offensive object.

The efficiency of the railway system being so important, Major-General Keim is alarmed at the idea of it being electrified. He therefore rejoices over the fact that the proposal to make a beginning with the suburban lines round Berlin has not been approved by the lower house of the Prussian Diet. The opposition of the lower house, however, as has been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, had no connection with military defense strategy but was mainly due to the general hostility of the Agrarian Conservatives to the schemes of the Berlin municipal authorities.

Major-General Keim points out that if electric traction were in force the whole mobilization plan might be interfered with, or even frustrated at the critical moment, if the power station were partially or wholly destroyed by dynamite or short circuit deliberately produced at some place along the line. He also recalls the statement made by the leaders of the Socialist party that the Socialist party would, in given cases, do all in its power to prevent mobilization, and remarks that while the state railway workers have up to the present remained politically reliable, the workmen in the electrical works are organized in trade unions, and are thus politically under the influence of the Socialist party.

The question is not an opportune one, Russia considers, for the raising of the question of the Dardanelles. She is therefore, entirely opposed to the establishment of a power in the sea of Marmora, especially when that power is Bulgaria, a country which might be adverse to Russian interests on the re-opening of the Dardanelles question. The correspondent emphasizes the fact that it was entirely owing to King Ferdinand that General Dimitrieff was sent to Russia, it having been recognized by Bulgarian statesmen that the mission was bound to end in failure.

The question of the delimitation of the Macedonian frontier was the subject of Dr. Danef's visit. The results of this visit are not known, though it is stated with some certainty that the Czar gave Dr. Danef to understand that he was not of the opinion that Salonika should fall to Bulgaria.

The new army bill, he thinks, has brought home to the nation the seriousness of the political and military situation and he is convinced that his arguments against abandoning steam traction in favor of electricity will find universal support.

SYRACUSE IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK STATE

OFFICES STUDIOS DISPLAY ROOMS

for rent in Clark Music Building. One entire floor or space divided to suit tenants.

CLARK MUSIC CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

The Monitor's

Best Advertisement

Is the paper itself. If you are not familiar with the way in which the paper presents the news, gathered from the various quarters of the globe, and the constructive interpretation of public opinion through its editorials, a brief study of it will be more informing to you than anything which might be said here.

ITALIAN FORCE ROUTS ARABS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—General Tassoni at the head of an expeditionary force embarked from Bengazi recently for Tolmetta, where landing was effected without opposition with the exception of a little desultory firing. A general movement of Arabs throughout Cyrenaica is reported as a result of the action of the Italians. Attacks have been delivered on Bengazi, Tobruk, and Derna. At Bengazi the Arabs made use of some cannon left behind by the Turks; they were driven back, however, beyond the Benina oasis and the cannon were captured.

RUMANIA GRANTS DONATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—By 88 votes to 13, the Rumanian Chamber has granted Prince Carol of Rumania a donation of £40,000. The vote was preceded by a somewhat violent discussion, speeches of considerable heat being made.

News from the New England States

RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA ELECTION

Bond Issue for Construction of State Highways to Be Question for Voters to Decide by Special Ballot June 3

MANY BILLS SIGNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier has signed the act calling a special election June 3 for the submission to the people of a proposition to issue bonds for penal and reformatory institutions and for the construction of state highways.

When the measure was transmitted to the secretary of state yesterday, Mr. Parker at once started to issue the call for the election. The special election is to follow, in every detail, the routine of regular November state election.

Mr. Pothier has also signed and transmitted to the secretary of state nine measures asked for by the city of Providence. These bills are to hire \$250,000 for park purposes, to reorganize the city clerk's department, to establish a board of recreation, to readjust salaries, to hire \$150,000 for widening Elmwood avenue, to hire money for school purposes and to reorganize the tax assessors' department.

The act increasing salaries of clerks in the secretary of state's office has been signed, as has the act giving biennial town elections to Coventry. The act creating the Edgewood and Pawtuxet fire districts has also been approved. The increased salaries for the attorney-general and his assistants have met with executive favor.

Resolutions directing the issue of \$500,000 harbor improvement bonds and \$300,000 metropolitan park bonds have been approved, as has the act creating the office of state entomologist under the board of agriculture. The amendment to the dentistry practise law has been signed. The appropriation for Perry centennial celebration has been approved.

An act in amendment of the Beckman workmen's compensation act was signed by Governor Pothier late Tuesday and was transmitted to the secretary of state yesterday forenoon.

This measure, in effect, provides that in reckoning compensation to be paid for injuries, insurance shall not be considered in any way.

CREDIT EXCHANGE WILL BE PART OF BOARD OF TRADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield credit exchange, which has been operated for two years as a semi-official bureau for the business men of the city, is soon to be incorporated as a regular department of the Board of Trade and run for the benefit of its members. Its name will be the credit reporting and collecting department of the board, and it is expected that Charles H. Bissell, who has built up the business of the exchange as an independent enterprise, will be retained as the manager of the new department. Two other men, to be named later, will probably be associated with him in the work.

The plan of taking over the exchange as an official department of the board will be to give the members every service that the exchange has heretofore been giving to its subscribers. The reporting and collecting work will be continued, enlarged, and each member will be served on a percentage basis, according to the amount of dues paid in to the board. On this plan the service of the department will be given free upon request up to a certain point, determined by the revenue received from the applicant, and a charge to cover expenses will be made for all service beyond that point.

RAILROAD MEN URGE PASSING OF FULL CREW BILL

HARTFORD, Conn.—Before the legislative committee on railroads the railroad operatives appeared yesterday in behalf of the full crew bill. The railroad officials reply next Tuesday.

There were present from the railroad companies General Superintendent Woodward, Superintendent Bardo of the New York division and officials and lawyers for the Central New England and Central Vermont roads.

Representative Wilson of Bridgeport presented the railroad men's side and nearly three hours was taken up. He first outlined what the railroad men claimed and what they would show. Among those who spoke was B. H. Douglass of New Haven, who represented the men who by the fares they paid and the rates on the goods which they sell "pay the dividends of the railroads." He said he represented officially the United Commercial Travelers, who have 318 members in the state.

Mr. Douglass said the traveling public is not getting the protection over the railroads in the state that it ought to have. He said the railroad commission 17 years ago did wrong when it allowed a bagagemaster to be classed as a trainman.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN * * * BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS



Town hall in Needham, Mass.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Founded in 1711, Needham is a typical New England town. Situated only 12 miles south of Boston, on high and well drained land with unexcelled water, the residents are proud of their home town. Civic business and the town meeting center in the "square," where the well appointed town hall stands. With the foliage of trees as a setting and the "green" in the foreground, an attractive picture is presented to both resident and visitor. Needham's industry is knitting and the products of underwear, hosiery and sweater mills are distributed far and wide.

PITTSFIELD BOARD OF TRADE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Pittsfield Board of Trade held its annual meeting Wednesday evening, about 50 members being present. President George H. Southard, Jr., Vice-President Harry Holden, Treasurer Charles W. Seager and Clerk John Parker were all reelected. Directors elected to serve until 1915 are: R. D. Bardwell, J. P. Barnes, A. F. Blodell, H. L. Dunham, F. G. Ferrey, C. E. Gleason, Joseph Insell, Joseph Ward Lewis and W. S. Skeats. The 1914 directors were elected last year.

The board now has 250 members, 40 having been added and 100 lost during the past year. The summer resort bureau has been a great success, but the deferred claims bureau had little business and is to be discontinued.

The treasurer's report shows the gross receipts to have been \$552,772, and expenditures \$398,167, leaving a balance of \$154,605. The accounts receivable amount to \$915. The reports were accepted.

TOWN MAY BUY WATER COMPANY

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—Experts now at work on the books of the Southbridge Water Supply Company are expected to value the company's holdings at more than \$300,000.

That the town shall buy at these figures, if at all, is determined in the franchise of the company as given by the town. The cost figures have been formally demanded of the company by this committee representing the towns: Herman S. Cheney, Charles A. Chapman, Myron B. Clemence, Alexis Boyer, Jr., and J. Anatole Caron.

There have already been requests for nearly 2000 tickets.

The exercises will begin with a conference at the Worthy hotel at 2 o'clock, at which all the leading members of the party in the state will be present.

Matthew Hale, state chairman of the party, will preside, and among the speakers will be Herbert Knox Smith, the Progressive candidate for Governor in Connecticut last fall. One of the features of the day will be a reception at 4 o'clock in the mahogany room to Mrs. Charles Somner Bird, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and Mrs. George H. Mellen by the women of this city and vicinity. The rally will be held at 8 p. m. Senator Miles C. Poindexter of Washington will be the principal speaker, and Joseph Walker, the Amherst candidate for Governor last year, will preside.

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Pupils to Dance in Maytime Fete

Spring's Pretty Fairy Story to Be Retold in Pageant by Boys and Girls of the Dorchester High School

AID TO SCHOLARSHIP

Sunshine and butterflies, raindrops and flowers, fairies, insects, the spirit of the Spring, brownies and children all are preparing to obey the summons of the king and queen to participate in a May day revel at the Dorchester high school tonight. As the story goes, the king and queen were taking one day with the one whom they afterward appointed as master of the revel. This one regretted that the coming of the May might not be attended by festivities other than those with which the court was wont to celebrate. He would invite the Spring herself, the fairies, the butterflies, the little children. He so interested the king and queen they commanded him to arrange a festival according to his own ideas, and this is to be done.

Teachers and pupils at the school have been busily preparing for the pageant for weeks. It is wholly the work of the school. All the teachers and all the pupils have contributed toward its success. The committee in charge is composed of Miss Edith A. Mayberry, chairman, assisted by Miss Grace Pheister and Miss M. Lillian Smith. The pageant itself is the work of the committee. The dialogue was written by Miss Pheister; the music was composed and the songs of the fairies taken from Shakespeare. The costumes, with the exception of a few that were hired, were made in the domestic art department under the direction of Miss Grace W. Ripley. The commercial department has done all the printing which, besides the programs, includes directions to the dancers and others taking part.

The dancing is the feature of the pageant. It is in the charge of Miss Mary E. Stratton, who conducts the physical training at the high school. These dances are beautiful. Many of them were originated for the pageant, delicate and dainty as seems suited to fairies, butterflies, insects and raindrops and other strong and vigorous folk dances. As gathered on the stage for the dress rehearsal the pictures presented were charming in their color, grouping effects of light and shade, grace, rhythm and harmony.

The instrumental music is to be given by members of the school orchestra. The entire orchestra, under the direction of Harold Bishop, the conductor, will give what hour concert preceding the pageant.

The entertainment is given for the benefit of the scholarship fund. Every year the school helps one or two pupils financially through their first year in college. This is the first entertainment of any extended nature ever undertaken by the Dorchester high school.

Situated in a part of the city where each house is surrounded by green lawns and flower gardens, where trees line the streets and birds sing in their branches, the spring means more to the pupils of the Robert G. Shaw school in West Roxbury than it does to those that are in the city proper. May day has been much talked about in that school, and the manual training teacher has helped the pupils make baskets and pretty boxes that later today are to be filled with wild flowers, early shrubs and fruit blossoms and hung on door knobs to give happy surprises to some persons within. The thought of carrying this out in the school is to cultivate those ideas of simple beauty and sentiment that give pleasure to others.

Daughters of New Hampshire held a May day luncheon at Riverbend court today, the president of the society, Mrs. Sarah Dearborn presiding. There will be music during the luncheon and much enthusiasm has been aroused by the surprise which has been promised the members by the committee in charge of arrangements.

May Breakfast at Lynn

LYNN, Mass.—Between 3:30 and 4:00 Lynn citizens attended the twenty-first annual May breakfast held at the state armory on South Common street this morning. Mrs. May L. Sheldon, as general chairman, was assisted by a big corps of assistants from the several Lynn churches and other organizations. The object of the May breakfast is city-wide charity, and the citizens have for a score of years responded generously.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S WORK AT NEWARK INVOLVES MILLIONS

NEWARK, N. J.—Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 is expected to be spent by the Central Railroad of New Jersey on improvements which comprise the practical reconstruction of its Newark-New York line, including the building of a transfer station near the west bank of the Passaic and opening of a new route for through trains that will bring this city practically within the main line zone.

The road plans to spend possibly another \$1,000,000 in replacing the wooden station at Broad street, Newark. The officials, however, are not predicting just when actual steps will be taken toward the construction of the new terminal.

Rebuilding work involves the construction of six bridges and the elevation of the tracks for a distance of about two miles. The new spans are to be over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, avenue P and avenue R, in this city; the Morris canal and Mallory avenue, in Jer-

MR. WILSON TO APPEAL FOR JURY REFORM IN HOME STATE

President Leaves for New Jersey This Afternoon to Lead Attack Against Opponents of Former Governor's Plan—Will Make Several Speeches

WASHINGTON President Wilson's first appeal to the people, "which he promises shall not be the last," begins tonight. In his home state of New Jersey he plans to oppose the non-partisan organization, which he alleges has combined to defeat the people's will by preventing the enactment in the Jersey legislature of a law which will reform the state jury system.

The combination which has dominated the legislature during the recent session and which the President believes will be in control when the extra session opens next week, insists that any jury reform bill shall be submitted to a referendum vote.

President Wilson declares that this is for the purpose of defeating the purpose of the laws. He insists that the referendum plan would prevent jury reform from applying to the great counties of Essex in which Newark is located, Hudson, with Jersey City and Hoboken, and certain other counties where the bi-

GRAND TRUNK MEN HERE TO TALK NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Southern Division to Providence Theme of Conference in Hotel Touraine

Consideration of the affairs of the Southern New England railroad was given at a gathering in the Hotel Touraine yesterday at which were present Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk; M. M. Reynolds, a vice-president; George C. Jones, vice-president of the Central Vermont; Cy Warman of the Grand Trunk; E. C. Smith, a director of the Central Vermont, and John S. Murdoch, vice-president of the Southern New England of Providence.

When asked the significance of the gathering, Mr. Warman declined to say, but he reiterated the purpose of the Grand Trunk to complete the Providence line when able to raise the money.

While the party was assembled, Percy Ryerson Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, came to the hotel. Later when asked about Mr. Todd, Mr. Warman said that none of his own party knew of Mr. Todd's presence until he was gone.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine; Ralph D. Gillette, president of the Worcester Construction Company; James B. Brady, head of a large construction company, and James Fitzhugh were among the guests registered at the hotel.

ARMORY FOR PORTSMOUTH

CONCORD, N. H.—The Portsmouth armory bill passed the Senate last Tuesday.

The bill abolishing the bank commission and creating the office of bank commissioner was passed by the House.

This bill provides for the abolishment of the board of three bank commissioners and the creating of a board of one commissioner with the assistance of a deputy. It is an administration measure.

PRINCE FREDERICK EXPECTED

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Prince Albert Frederick, the second son of King George of England, will visit this city June 28, according to a message from the British admiral go Wednesday by Governor Walter Davison.

The prince will come on the warship Cumberland. He will remain in Newfoundland two weeks.

SUFFRAGE VOTE RATIFIED

MADISON, Wis.—This state's Assembly Wednesday ratified its previous vote favoring woman suffrage.

RAZING OF MORGAN BUILDING BEGUN

NEW YORK—Demolition of the interior of the old Drexel building on Wall and Broad streets, which for years has been the home of the J. P. Morgan banking firm, has been begun. The razing of this landmark, which was erected by the late Anthony Drexel in 1873, and the adjoining old structure of the Mechanics & Metals National bank on Wall street, must be completed within 40 days from May 1.

The latter property was acquired by the late Mr. Morgan last year for the purpose of enlarging the old Drexel site for the new Morgan bank building, which will cost about \$2,000,000.

MR. PELLETIER SELECTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Hon. H. C. Pelletier of Quebec has been named by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, as chairman of the board of conciliation in the dispute between the boot and shoe makers employed in factories in Quebec city and their employers. The other two members of the board are Felix Marois and G. Hebert, both of Quebec.

HEREAFTER electric power will be used in operating the ferry bridges instead of hand power. There will also be new systems for the despatching of trains, which are expected to greatly increase efficiency.

FREE WOOL PROTEST ENTERED

Robert Bleakie of Boston, a director of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association, has sent to Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine a written protest against placing wool on the free list.

LOWER COST FOR EXTENSION AIM OF PHONE BILL

Senator Julius Garst of Worcester introduces measure which proposes to give subscribers better advantages

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

To give to a telephone subscriber the right to install extension telephones at his own expense or to have them put in by the telephone company at a much smaller cost than at present is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Julius Garst of Worcester and now under consideration before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs.

In an effort to make clear the nature of his proposition Senator Garst has prepared a statement which he has sent to the members of this committee. The telephone companies are said to be opposed to the bill, and Mr. Garst has sought to meet some of their objections in his statement.

He says in part:

"It is not the purpose of the bill to cast any censure upon the telephone company. A justifiable patent monopoly for 17 years is apt to beget an impression of perpetuity both in the minds of the company and of subscribers. A combination of circumstances disclosed to the author of the bill what he believes is an evasion of the private rights of telephone subscribers. The patent monopoly having terminated and the franchise being limited to the curb or main telephone, the subscriber should be privileged to contract on an economical basis for extension telephones. Such is the purport of the bill."

The cost of an extension telephone probably does not exceed \$10. The telephone company receives for its use per year \$6 or \$9, according to the purpose of its use, most tribute being exacted where extension telephones are presumed to be most needed. Six dollars and \$9 represent 5 per cent on \$120 and \$180. That's an outlay of \$10 is capitalized on an income basis, at \$120 and \$180.

That the domain and jurisdiction of the telephone company should not extend beyond the main telephone is still more evident when it is realized that the current that actuates one 20-cent power incandescent lamp is enough for 10,000 telephones. In other words it is too small to be a consideration and it is established by a series of cases that an ulterior public advantage may justify a comparatively insignificant taking of private property for what, in its immediate purpose, is a private use.

"Extension telephones installed in one's own home or place of business do not add to one's right to use the public telephone line. They merely add to one's convenience in using what he clearly has a right to use. This is evident from the fact that but one subscriber at each end of the line can use it at the same time.

"The bill is in the interest of 'equal rights against special privileges.' Its enactment into law would impose no appreciable burden upon telephone companies. Its purpose is merely to prevent telephone subscribers from being unjustly restricted by telephone companies. Telephones, as such, are not a monopoly. They can be bought in the open market. Any one has a right to manufacture and to own and use telephones.

"The telephone monopoly should apply only to the use of the public streets and highways for connecting lines, or at most the monopoly should not extend beyond the main telephone furnished by the company to the subscriber."

ART NOTES

An exhibition of the landscape paintings of F. Arthur Gellander is on view at the Brooks Reed gallery.

"Dunes in Picardy" is a powerful simple and poetic translation in paint of desolate gray dunes over which patches of green weeds struggle for roothold. Three lonely small trees occupy the right center of the canvas. Gray clouds drift in narrow streaks across the dull sky, warmed by the glow of the setting sun.

"Landscape, Nunspeet, Holland," is dominated by its foreground and middle distance of soft purple heather, through which a path of yellow sand winds up through a gap in the thick, luxuriant woods over the brow of a hill and dips into the valley below. Across the valley is a band of low-lying blue hills with puffs of gray clouds driving along their several river views.

Other canvases are pastoral landscapes with sheep, in Normandy, painted with poetic feeling and a solid craftsmanship that neglects nothing, yet is never niggling. There is the hush of evening in the

children in festival

Among those who will take part in the twenty-fifth annual May festival of the club home recently acquired. The plan as presented by the committee calls for the issuance of \$135,000 bonds, bearing 5 per cent a year, with a sinking fund sufficient to retire \$2000 bonds per annum, beginning on Jan. 1, 1915. Of the issue of bonds the members will be asked to subscribe but \$80,000 and from the amount received \$35,000 will be used for the cash payment upon the property. For club improvements \$30,000 will be set aside. The remaining \$15,000 will be used for equipment.

WAKEFIELD WINNERS IN TECH DRILL



Left to right—Leon R. Horne, E. Hazen Walton, G. F. Gardner

I. W. W. ITALIANS TO HOLD PARADE IN DRAPER STRIKE

GOV. SULZER'S BILL DEFEATED IN N. Y. SENATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer's state-wide direct primary bill was defeated by the Senate on Wednesday, but eight of the 50 senators supported the measure.

Several senators criticized the Governor for saying he would drive from the party any who opposed the bill in the course of his veto of the Blauvelt amendment to the primary and election law.

The Blauvelt bill, slightly changed from the form in which it was vetoed on the ground that it "was a fraud" and a "mischievous makeshift" was reintroduced and advanced to the order of final passage.

Governor Sulzer attributes the defeat of the bill to the fact that both the Democrats and Republicans were bound by caucus action against it. His intention to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the bill is not concealed.

A prolonged debate, when the Governor's measure was upheld by only two speakers, preceded the bill's defeat in the Senate. Majority Leader Wagner asserted that although the Governor was "conscious" of the preparation of the Democratic plan for election reform, he had voted for it at the insistence of the marchers congregating in its path.

Following this parade the police went into conference to determine whether or not warrants should be issued for the arrest of the women who engineered the affair.

Joseph M. Caldwell and Caleb F. Howard, strike leaders, occupied themselves with peaceful picketing. Frank J. Ward, a loyal employee of the Draper firm, was attacked by Italians when on his way to work today and severely injured.

Next Saturday was fixed for the appearance of Caldwell and about a score of his associates when they were arraigned in the district court Wednesday afternoon on a charge of violation of the Hopedale by-laws forbidding parades and public addresses there, Tuesday morning. The postponement in the case of Howard was until May 7. The inquest into the shooting of Emilio Bacchicchio, who was killed during a strike disturbance last week, was held Wednesday. A report will be issued later.

Striking foundries or their sympathizers late Wednesday night bombarded a boarding house conducted by Mrs. Kate Ackerman, where 10 employees of the company make their home. One of the missiles struck John Cleske, but caused only slight injury. No one else was hurt.

VETERANS APPLY FOR TRIP SOUTH

PORLTAND, Me.—More than 500 actual participants in the battle of Gettysburg now resident in Maine have signified their desire to attend the semi-annual exercises at the state's expense. Of this total 481 had service in Maine organizations.

In the legislative resolve only actual participants were included. If sufficient funds are available, consideration will be given to the cases of men who for one reason or another were not present with their commands at the battle.

MR. ELLSWORTH LEAVES BOARD

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. Lewis Ellsworth completed his connection with the state board of agriculture as its secretary yesterday and turned his books and papers over to Wilfred Wheeler, Concord, elected to succeed him.

Mr. Ellsworth intends sailing from New York, Tuesday, and will not return to Worcester until the last part of August.

CLUB TO FINANCE NEW HOME

WASHINGTON—The Commercial Club is considering the question of financing the club home recently acquired. The plan as presented by the committee calls for the issuance of \$135,000 bonds, bearing 5 per cent a year, with a sinking fund sufficient to retire \$2000 bonds per annum, beginning on Jan. 1, 1915. Of the issue of bonds the members will be asked to subscribe but \$80,000 and from the amount received \$35,000 will be used for the cash payment upon the property. For club improvements \$30,000 will be set aside. The remaining \$15,000 will be used for equipment.

"SOO" CANALS PASS A RECORD FREIGHT TONNAGE IN 1912

DETROIT, Mich.—Movement of freight throughout the United States and Canadian canals at Sault Ste Marie in the navigation season of 1912 aggregated 72,472,676 tons, compared with 62,363,218 tons in 1910, the best previous record, according to the annual report prepared by L. C. Sabin, superintendent of the American canal.

The aggregate registered net tonnage passing through the canals was 56,736,807, the number of registered vessels using the canals was 833, and their aggregate estimated value \$138,546,300.

Their freight value per ton was \$10.92 and the total amount paid for transportation of the freight \$40,578,225. The average distance it was carried was 831 miles, the average cost per ton 56 cents, and the average cost a mile per ton 3¢.

Unregistered vessels carrying freight made 535 passages through the canals, carrying 172,085 tons of freight, and registered tonnage carried 72,300,591 tons, with an aggregate of 95 for the three.

A new record was set for Poe lock Oct. 17, when 36 lockages moved through 50 vessels with registered net tonnage of 154,900 and 176,782 tons of freight.

A supplemental report covering Detroit river traffic gives the number of passages as 33,075, representing registered net tonnage of 61,602,271, the vessels carrying 18,671,208 tons of freight of an estimated value of \$85,089,501, an increase over the preceding year of 3063 passages and 9,463,558 registered net tons, 11,720,077 tons of freight and \$113,922,390 in value.

Teachers' Pension Bill Wins a Point

House Votes Refusal to Refer Pension Measure to Next General Court and It Is Placed on Calendar

COMMITTEES REPORT

By a vote of 62 to 61 on a rising vote, and 85 to 127 on a rollcall, the House today refused to refer to the next General Court, as recommended by the ways and means committee, the bill to establish a retirement system for public school teachers, and the bill was placed in the daily calendar for tomorrow.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported in the House yesterday the bill recommended by Governor Foss for abolishing the East Boston tunnel tolls. This bill provides that the city of Boston may, with the consent of the holders of the bonds now outstanding on the tunnel, call them in and itself guarantee the payment of the cost of the tunnel. It contains a referendum to the voters of the city.

The bill regulating the investment of deposits received by banking firms whose chief business is done with the alien population was rejected on a voice vote.

This is the measure recently objected to in communications sent to members of the House in which it was said that the measure embodied class legislation.

Representative McGrath of Boston presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby requests that Congress will take such steps as may be necessary to establish the song called 'The Star Spangled Banner' as the national anthem of the people of the United States." It was referred to the committee on rules.

By a vote of 36 to 90, the bill to relieve the town of Stoughton from bearing a part of the expense of dredging the Neponset river channel was rejected.

In the Senate yesterday the bill regulating airships was passed to be engrossed on a voice vote.

The vote by which the Senate rejected the Ellis milk bill was 18 to 11.

Following this action, Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association, said the bill would be presented to the Legislature again next year.

NEW FACTORY FOR GREENFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Purpose of Charles C. and Whitman Russell to manufacture small tools and machinery in Greenfield was disclosed yesterday. The Russell brothers are sons of Charles P. Russell, who until a year ago controlled the Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company, which was merged in the Greenfield Tap and Drill Company.

There has been speculation since the merging of the Wiley & Russell company of the purpose of Charles C. and Whitman Russell to engage in manufacturing in Greenfield. Negotiations are understood to be in progress for land near the Green River upon which a manufacturing plant will be erected. At the beginning the new concern plans to employ about 50 men.

PARCEL DELIVERY REPORT IS MADE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Throughout the week of April 1 to 19 the general mail was unusually light, and the unassigned carrier was not needed to help any carrier with a route. So he was used during the whole week to take out and deliver parcel post packages. In a week of ordinary mail deliveries it would have been necessary to call in a substitute carrier to work on parcel post, and his pay could have been charged up to extra expense.

There were between 5000 and 6000 deliveries of parcel post packages here during the week designated and the total expense of maintaining the general postal service was 75 cents.

SOME LICENSES NOT PAID BOARD

Though licenses had been granted them for the ensuing year, 12 concerns in Boston did not open this morning because of their failure to pay the fee which was due before the close of the city treasurer's office last night.

One of the firms which had not met the requirements up to last night, paid the fee this morning.

A total of 976 licenses have been granted this year by the licensing board, which has given to the city treasury a revenue amounting to \$1,360,742.

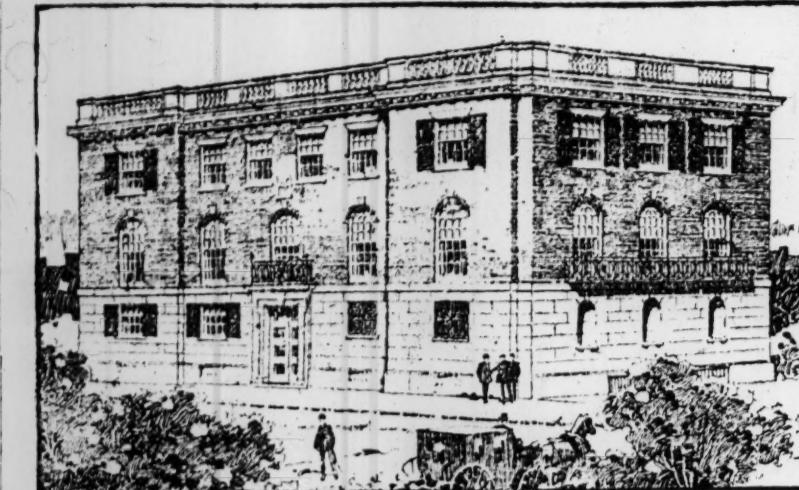
PORTLAND BREAKS BUILDING RECORD

PORLTAND, Me.—The month of April enters the building records as the biggest month in many years, permits having been issued through the office of Building Inspector James A. O'Rourke for construction to the extent of \$268,689, covering 73 permits. The records show that for the corresponding month of last year the money invested in building amounted to less than half this amount, or \$116,345, covering 62 permits.

WATER BONDS ARE SOLD

TRENTON, N. J.—A certificate was filed with the secretary of state recently showing that the Plainfield Union Water Company has delivered \$65,000 of its 25-year 5 per cent, first mortgage gold bonds. The issue is secured by a mortgage made to the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. The issue netted the company \$65,400.25 in cash.

HOW DELTA PSI HOUSE WILL APPEAR



Tau Chapter will be near new Cambridge Institute site

PUBLICITY MEN PLAN FOR YEARLY MEETING IN JUNE

Pilgrim Association Also Elects Officers With Carroll J. Swan Selected as President

Plans for the convention of the Associated Clubs of America which is to be held in Baltimore early next month were discussed at the meeting of the Pilgrim Publicity Association held at Young's hotel last night.

Officers were elected as follows: Carroll J. Swan, president; P. F. O'Keefe, first vice-president; George W. Hopkins, second vice-president; H. Dwight Cushing, secretary; Warner Bell, treasurer; H. E. Barber, C. L. Greene, Thomas Dreier, F. L. Erskine, J. K. Allen, Charles B. Marble, John J. Morgan, Perry Walton and John Withington, directors.

The organization was commanded for its enthusiasm in erecting the new building on Bromfield street and announcement of the new building of the New York association was made.

The business meeting was followed by an entertainment, a feature of which was the award of a certificate of recognition to Prof. Paul Cherrington for his work during past years, and of certificates of merit to Charles E. Ballatty, W. T. Campbell, Herbert D. Comey, John J. Morgan, J. H. Gorham, Arthur Reddish, Harold W. Sweet, J. P. McPhillips, M. M. Sanford, A. W. Davis, Benjamin S. Jacobs, Thomas Dreier, W. S. Davis, Richard Ray, Jr., L. T. Hammond, S. B. Corr, I. W. Humphrey, Henry Hale, Jr., and Herbert G. Porter.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN TO BEGIN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY

NEW YORK—Oscar Hammerstein has taken title to the site on which he proposes to erect an opera house. The parcel is between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-first streets, in the east side of Lexington avenue, in which it has a frontage of 50 feet.

One feature of the transaction is that Mr. Hammerstein has contracted to have his new opera house finished by May 1, 1914, but he is confident that the structure will be ready by Dec. 1. He has given for Messrs. Bing & Mandelbaum a collateral mortgage for \$100,000, secured by the Manhattan Opera House property in West Thirty-fourth street, and should he fail to complete the operation, as agreed, the mortgage will be foreclosed.

"Bright and early on Monday morning I begin opera operations, for then a gang of workmen will begin to raz the old buildings on the site where my new opera house will stand," says Mr. Hammerstein.

VERMONT CENSUS ABSTRACT ISSUED

WASHINGTON—The abstract of the 1910 census for Vermont has just been issued from the printer. Under the new plan the government is issuing the census by states, one state to a volume, each volume also containing the abstract of the United States census. This includes in one small volume all the information on the census likely to be wanted by any one person and avoids the necessity of having the whole set of the census report to secure the information for one state.

1000-FOOT PIER PLANS ADOPTED

NEW YORK—Designs for the immediate construction of the first of the 1000-foot piers in the Hudson river to cost \$2,755,000 were adopted Wednesday by the sinking fund commission.

Provision will be made so that the pier may be extended to 1200 feet if necessary.

WATER COMPANY TO INCORPORATE

CONCORD, N. H.—Proposing to tap Merrymeeting lake, in the town of New Durham, and supply water to cities and towns within radius, the New Hampshire Water Supply Company is to incorporate under the provisions of a bill which passed the Senate Wednesday.

The company is to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SUBURBANITES

Now men who usually are dressed quite spruce like to show their patches, neat and tidy. Garden patches, don't you know.

In the way of sports, golf continues to be the "hole" thing with a great many outdoor pleasure seekers.

PRUDENCE

"I do not believe that even your high rubbers will serve to keep your shoes dry. The street is full of water." "Perhaps I had better wear my pumps."

From Switzerland comes word that lakes continues to disappear in the Tyrol. Naturally the irrepressible American souvenir hunters will be suspected as being the guilty parties.

PURPOSE

There is a nation, so we're told. That gives to men of every station most any gift their hands would hold; Ah, yes; it is determination.

The extent to which the schools of the land are going into school gardens this summer proves that they are not only going to teach the branches but will also learn about the roots of good many things.

PUZZLED

"How are you coming on with your pen-and-ink portrait of DeGraffter?" "I'm not quite sure. I don't know whether to offer it to the paper in which he has a controlling interest as a life-like picture or to the opposition sheet as a caricature."

WOMEN OF KANSAS FORCE PASSAGE OF CLEANUP LAW

TOPEKA, Kan.—Largely on the initiative of the women, the Legislature here passed a clean-up law that compels citizens to adhere to the following provisions:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place, deposit or leave or cause to be thrown or left in any of the public streets, highways, alleys, parks or thoroughfares any dirt, filth, sewerage, sweepings, excrements, compost, papers, manure, boxes, ashes, lumber, coal, wood, kindling, grass, weeds, vegetables, slops or litter of any kind."

"That the space in the rear of any business lot, house or mercantile establishment, between the rear of the building and the alley line shall be kept clean and clear of all matter set forth in the above paragraph at all times, and the owner or occupant is hereby charged with the duty of keeping the premises clean. That the occupant of any ground floor or the owner of any house is charged with keeping the half of the alley at the rear of his property clean of all matter set out above at all times.

"That the owners and occupants of all buildings, shall, in the month of April of each year, cause all of their premises to be cleaned and cleared of all matter set forth in the first paragraph and the same shall be liable to some suitable, designated dump, or burned or buried. Every householder or occupant of any building must provide a receptacle in which shall be placed all litter, trash or other rubbish where it may be burned or hauled away not less than once each month."

The law provides a fine of \$100 or 60 days in jail for failure to obey its letter.

Y. M. MAY CHANGE CONSTITUTION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate bill to submit to vote of the people the question of holding a convention to revise the state constitution passed the Assembly Wednesday. If the people vote to hold the convention, it will assemble in April, 1914.

HORSE ARTILLERY GOING TO CAMP

KINGSTON, Ont.—A and B batteries of the Royal Canadian horse artillery brigade leave for Petawawa camp on May 31. It is thought that the artillery will be there for two months' time.

COURT ALLOWS ALAMO REPAIRS

AUSTIN, Tex.—Permission to restore ruined portions of the famous Alamo at San Antonio was granted by the Governor of Texas on Wednesday by the state supreme court.

The restoration plans had been blocked by an injunction obtained by the Daughters of the Republic, who contended that as custodians of the Alamo they had exclusive right to make any changes. The court dissolved this injunction.

D. R. NATIONAL SESSIONS CLOSE

PHILADELPHIA—Selecting Minneapolis as the place for their next convention in June, 1914, the general society of the Daughters of the Revolution closed its sessions Wednesday.

A resolution was passed protesting against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence hall to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

CARPENTERS GET AN INCREASE

CLEVELAND, O.—With no opposition from the contractors, the 5 cents an hour increase in pay for carpenters of Cleveland goes into effect today.

The idea of a Philippine collection selected by a teacher for the use of school children, and carefully chosen to vivify their geography and history was out-

ON TIME

(From the Boston News Bureau, April 18, 1913.)

Steady improvement is being made in promptness of their passenger traffic movement by the New England Lines, both north and south. At the South Station the time-record for the fast trains from New York is especially interesting. With the Bay State (which, by the way, enjoys the reputation for the best record of any "limited" in the United States) there has not during the current month been a minute's delay in bringing this train into the South Station. In the case of the Merchants train,—the entire equipment of which is now all-steel,—there have been only two April delays, of one and four minutes, in its arrival at Boston.

Since February 1 tickets for the New Haven's "limited" service between Boston and New York—consisting of the Bay State, Knickerbocker and Merchants, three daily trains each way—have carried a provision for a \$1 price-rebate for a delay of over 30 minutes in reaching destination. During this period, however, there have been but 10 "excess" delays, seven of which were in February, and the trains for the most part have been kept practically on time. During the present month, for instance, their delay in arrival at Boston has aggregated but 23 minutes, consisting of seven, eleven, one and four minutes respectively.

LATIN SCHOOL GIRLS REHEARSE GREEK DRAMA

"Iphigenia in Tauris," the drama of Euripides, upon which pupils of the girls Latin school have been busy for many weeks, was given dress rehearsal before the whole school Wednesday afternoon. The public performance is to be given in the school hall Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The play was given in English, Gilbert Murray's version. It was well given, the girls entering into the sentiment of the times in those long years ago, conducting themselves with dignity yet animation. Their enunciation was particularly clear and good.

The costumes were designed and made by teachers and pupils and the stage furnishings have been carefully worked out. The statue of Artemis was made especially for the performance by Hugo Elliot of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The committee in charge was composed of William Fuller (chairman), Miss Eva Z. Prichard, Miss Caroline R. Pulsifer, Miss Matilda A. Fraser, Miss Mary D. Davenport and Fred H. Cowan, teachers of the school. Miss Florence Dix and Miss Davenport designed the costumes. The production was directed by Ernest G. Haggard, headmaster.

If Mr. Sullivan believes that we violated the city charter it is his place as chairman of the finance commission to apply for a warrant for our arrest.

Councillor Ernest E. Smith issued a statement in which he said: "If the commission is assuming to act as a court of final decision on the spirit and the letter of the city charter the commissioners must remember that the words can only be interpreted by a real court.

Until such time the elected representatives of the people will continue to take a broader view."

The other councillors agreed in opposing the view of the finance commission takes.

CITY COUNCILORS REFER FINANCE BOARD TO COURTS

At the meeting of the finance commission tomorrow the ward 19 playground will probably come up for discussion again. Chairman John A. Sullivan and Commissioners John F. Moors, Geoffrey B. Ley and Charles L. Carr inspected the Phillips street, or Mission church site yesterday. The park and recreation commissioners have the question of choosing the site before them for final action, but are waiting for the finance commission to settle the matter.

Referring to the charges made in the finance commission's report yesterday Councillor James A. Watson said:

"If Mr. Sullivan believes that we violated the city charter it is his place as chairman of the finance commission to apply for a warrant for our arrest."

Councillor Ernest E. Smith issued a statement in which he said: "If the commission is assuming to act as a court of final decision on the spirit and the letter of the city charter the commissioners must remember that the words can only be interpreted by a real court. Until such time the elected representatives of the people will continue to take a broader view."

The other councillors agreed in opposing the view of the finance commission takes.

SUB-COMMITTEES AID WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Prior to giving hearings last night on articles of the warrant for next Monday's special town meeting, the town finance commission organized, with John A. Meloney as chairman and William H. Cartland as secretary; and the new presiding officer presented a new plan for conduct of town affairs, which was adopted.

Under this plan, subcommittees will be kept in touch throughout the year with the needs, expenditures and work of all departments, and the appointments made were: Schools and public library, Harry M. Wheeler; William H. Cartland, John H. Lovering; highways, cemeteries and tree warden department, Thomas Hickey; Charles F. Winship, John S. Griffiths; poor, health, fish and moth departments, Lewis J. Gordon; Warner V. Taylor, W. E. Cowdry; water, sewer and light departments, J. Parker Colbert; Nathaniel Hines, Edward F. Preston; police and fire departments and town hall, Elmer C. Richardson, William G. Strong; John A. Meloney.

WIRELESS STATION FOR THE PAS, MAN.

THE PAS, Man.—Several firms are now tendering on the contract to erect the wireless station to be built here at an early date in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

Construction on what will be the second largest wireless station

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N.E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY wanted (15-18); neat, clean, quiet; and of good habits; salary \$5 to \$10; good opportunity for advancement; only a boy about 16 years old required; to be considered. Apply in writing, by letter, in his own handwriting, CHICKER ERIN A. SONS, 29 Tremont st., Boston.

BORING MILL HAND, in East Cambridge; 30-32 hours; \$1.25 FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted, grammar school educated, to learn the printing trade; LIBRARY BUREAU, 224 Albany st., Cambridge.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN as clerk with bright growing hardware concern; good opportunity for man willing to work; experienced, preferably. Address or call WINNELLER, 2 and 1 Portion st., Cambridge.

BRIGHT NEAT BOY must have school certificates; salary \$1. Apply between 10 and 12 to G. S. SPRAGUE, 10 Franklin st., Boston.

CARPENTER, in East Cambridge; 24 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER, wagon wheels, etc.; \$1. Apply to JOHN EVANS & CO., 11 Huntington st., Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARVERS, wood, first-class marble carvers. Apply to JOHN EVANS & CO., 11 Huntington st., Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPETENT ELECTRIC ELEVATOR DIRECTOR, State "American" and Boston Co., 10 Franklin st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, book work, at Newton St. \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, in South Framingham stone mold, \$16.50 Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

DESIGNER, some accustomed to all kinds of work. So. Framingham, \$18.25; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

DEMAKER wanted in Somerville; 35-40 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

DEMAKER in Somerville; 35-40 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAPER, in Somerville; 35-40 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAPERY, in Somerville; 35-40 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK, wanted for house, up to 10; camp opens July 5; references required. F. J. TABOR, Meriden, Conn.

EXPERIENCED COOK, wanted for house, up to 10; camp opens July 5; references required. F. J. TABOR, Meriden, Conn.

FIREMAN, first-class, in Reading, \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

GAS FITTER, licensed, wanted. Call 123 Elm st., Hyde Park, Mass.

GAS PRESS FEEDER in Chelsea; phone service free to all; S Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER, experienced, in Somerville; 221 Albany st., Cambridge.

MACHINIST wanted in Cambridge, experience in Singer sewing machine; \$6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS, first-class machinists wanted on gas engine work. Apply to F. V. STEVENS' CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

MATTRESS FINISHER, in city, \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

MILLING MACHINE HAND, in Somerville; 25-27½ hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS wanted in Somerville; 25-26 hours; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

MILLWRIGHT, 100 ft. tall, Walpole; 28-hour; \$1.50 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted; 24 hours; \$1.50; only strictly temperature man; absolutely good. Laths with his considerations; some others apply. Create starting experience. A. W. HUM, Worcester, Conn.

PACKER, in city, experienced motor parts or hardware. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

PARTNER, capable young man, in printing department of envelope factory, printer, printer with references. WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Worcester, Mass.

SEWING, in Everett; 24 hours; \$1.25 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEAR HAND, in Everett; 24 hours; \$1.25 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEAR HAND, in city, good writer. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEARERS, some experience on power press; \$1. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEARERS, wanted. Apply PAGETS, 144 Tremont st., Everett. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRERS in Woburn; \$12 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRERS in city; \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); S Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN wants work; experienced in general housework, spring cleaning, etc.; good references. **JOHN FAY**, 43 Boston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (26) would like position in or near Boston, to learn blacksmith's trade. **LAURENCE DAVID MCLEOD**, 107 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 26, needs opening, desire evening, addressable. **JOHN L. CALLEN**, 100 Lincoln st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN who will do anything or go where would like work; temperature and comfort. **JOHN SULLIVAN**, General Delivery, Allston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20), good habits, would like a position in a garage; night or day work. **WILLIAM LURMEE**, 50 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 1111-1111, Brookline.

YOUNG MAN (19), wants a position in garage; willing to do night and day work. **WILLIAM GIBSON**, 50 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 1111-1111, Brookline.

YOUNG MAN, 25, good education, appears to be a man of means; wants work, salesman or clerical agent small salary, but no commission proportionate. **C. S. HUSE**, 36 Vine st., Haverhill, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A BOOKKEEPER temporarily employed desires permanent position. **MARY N. DAGEMANN**, 61 Vernon st., Everett, Mass.

A CAPABLE, reliable cook, colored, hotel, boarding house or inn for summer; good carver; also manager. **MRS. JOHNA MAYERS**, 3 Claremont st., Boston.

A COLORED WOMAN wants apartments to clean mornings; reference. **GERTRUD HEYSTON**, 192 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

AMERICAN WOMAN, 35, wishes position as housekeeper where quiet, industrious atmosphere is appreciated; good wages; fare one way. **E. HEYWARD**, 1 Olive st., Medford, Mass.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (Protestant) would like position as working housekeeper in small family; modern conveniences; capable of taking full charge; good references. **MRS. G. A. MOORE**, 14 Upton st., Boston.

ARTISTIC MILLINERY TRIMMER wants work 3 days a week. **MRS. N. DOUGHERTY**, 62 W. Rutland st., Boston.

A SECRETARY AND BOOKKEEPER, or office girl, residence wanted; must like position in Boston or Lynn; high school graduate; good penman; all references and experience. **\$7.45**. Mention No. 9290, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or invoice clerk; residence Watertown; 27; good personal; high school graduate; first-class references; and experience. **Mrs. J. E. STENSON**, 20 Grosvenor st., Boston.

A YOUNG WOMAN, to wear plain sewing and mending by the day; good references. **MRS. W. VAN DAM**, 224 W. Concord st., Boston.

A YOUNG WOMAN, to sew with a dressmaker. **MRS. JENNIE LANKE**, 224 W. Concord st., Boston.

A CAPABLE WOMAN wants position as companion, reference and security if required. Address **ELLEN V. GILLIS**, 9 Wellington st., Boston.

A COMPANION-ATTENDANT Position wanted by Protestant young woman, or as mother; will generally go home nights if posted. **H. STENSON**, 11 Grosvenor st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A BOOKKEEPER, residence Roxbury; 25; single; good house and position out of town; 20 years; with fast furnish best of references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9291, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

A BOOKKEEPER, d. e., res. Stenham, age 20, single, good penman, commercial school grad. 1st cl. ref. and exp.; \$8. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ability of taking full charge; resident of Brooklyn; house at moderate salary. **Mrs. B. W. EDWARDS**, P. O. Box 214, Boston.

CAPABLE, cultured, adaptable woman, good references; managing housekeeper or companion or other position involving efficiency, responsibility and trust; best references. **Mrs. MARY L. PHILIPPI**, Waldemar st., Winthrop, Mass.

CAPABLE, cultured, adaptable woman, good references; managing housekeeper or companion or other position involving efficiency, responsibility and trust; best references. **Mrs. MARY L. PHILIPPI**, Waldemar st., Winthrop, Mass.

CHEF AND HOUSEKEEPER Man and wife want position in club, rathhouse, or restaurant. **Mrs. JULIA BERRY**, 33 East Boston.

CHEF AND HOUSEKEEPER Man and wife want position in club, rathhouse, or restaurant. **Mrs. JULIA BERRY**, 33 East Boston.

CLEANING, WASHING OR IRONING Any days but Mondays or Wednesdays, after 1 p.m., references. **Mrs. WILLIAM LYON**, 100 Western ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERK (summer employee) residence Marlboro; 24; good references and experience; wants an offer. Mention No. 9292, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED WOMAN wishes laundry to take home; air dry clothes; good references. **MISS E. B. EDGROVE**, 4 Elm st., Somerville, Mass.

POSITION wanted for middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9293, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9294, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9296, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9298, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9299, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9300, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9301, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9302, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9303, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9305, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9306, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9307, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9321, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9325, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9326, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9330, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9331, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9332, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9337, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9340, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9341, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9350, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12. Mention No. 9351, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION TO middle-aged lady, or pensioner; good references; \$10-\$12.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10;
13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68;
OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS announcing opportunities for investment in various business enterprises either with or without service, will appear here for several weeks. If we get sufficient response we shall continue these announcements. We invite the thorough investigation of our ability, standing and methods. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

SHOW MAN AN INDIVIDUAL. In view of the time which may feel reasonably sure of a fair return and enjoy good business security at the same time. If interested write Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

A HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., NEW YORK

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON Col. John S. Park, infantry, placed on list detached officers, Maj. Edward N. Jones Jr., general staff (seventeenth infantry), placed on list detached officers and Maj. John P. Finley, infantry, removed therefrom.

Maj. Melvin W. Bowell, assigned cavalry.

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, third field artillery, to Ft. Myer.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, from thirteenth to fifteenth infantry.

Capt. Garrison Metcalf, from fifteenth to thirteenth infantry.

First Lieut. Luther Felker, relieved from second cavalry.

First Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, signal corps, from Ft. Leavenworth, June 10, to Valdez, Alaska, as officer in charge first section Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, vice First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, signal corps.

First Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, signal corps, from St. Michael to Fairbanks, Alaska, as officer in charge second section Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, vice First Lieut. William J. Harris Jr., signal corps, Aug. 1, to Ft. Gibson as officer in charge third and fourth sections Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, vice Capt. William N. Michel, signal corps, Aug. 15, to Seattle.

Second Lieut. John F. Bellier, coast artillery, 20 days' leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, infantry, one month's leave of absence.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) C. R. Clark, to duty in connection with fitting out the Parker and on board when commissioned.

Ens. J. W. McLean, detached from the New Hampshire, to the Beale.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Clifford, to the naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Warren, detached from the Yankton, home to war orders.

Chaplain T. B. Thompson, detached from the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the New Hampshire.

Paymaster's Clerk Miles Gilman, appointed to the Kentucky.

Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. E. L. Bigler, detached from the American legation, Peking, China, to the United States.

Movements of Vessels

The De Long arrived at Georgetown, S. C.

The Dolphin arrived at Washington, The Barley and the Stringham arrived at Annapolis.

The Connecticut arrived at Veracruz, The Vermont from Veracruz to Hampton Roads.

The Arcturus, the Rocket and the Hercules arrived at Norfolk.

The Galveston arrived at Bremerton, The Rhode Island arrived at Lynn Haven Bay.

The Glacier arrived at Guaymas, The Ajax arrived at Cavite.

Navy Notes

The gunboat Annapolis, which left Amatapa, Honduras, several days ago, has been ordered to relieve the South Dakota on the west coast of Mexico. The South Dakota has been in tropical waters for some time and will return to the Pacific coast.

PROF. A. C. MILLER
TO BE FIRST AID TO
SECRETARY LANE

WASHINGTON Prof. Adolph C. Miller of Berkeley, Calif., of the University of California, has been selected by Secretary of the Interior Lane as his assistant secretary of the department. Announcement of the selection was made Wednesday and the nomination soon will be sent to the Senate by the President.

Mr. Miller was born in San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1866. He graduated at the University of California in 1887 and took the degree of A. M. at Harvard a year later. He afterward studied at the universities of Paris and Munich. He was instructor of economics at Harvard in 1889, professor of history and politics at University of California in 1890, professor of political economy and finance at Cornell in 1891 and professor of finance at the University of Chicago from 1892 to 1902, when he became Flood professor of economics and commerce at University of California.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

HOTELS

HOTELS



FARM LANDS—CANADA

FURNISHING business in Greater New York can be purchased for much less than the cost of assets. Has always been profitable. Refer to F-262 Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED ENVELOPE manufacturing business in a Connecticut city can be bought for about \$25,000. The business can be run with a minimum of overhead by a good business man. Refer to F-211 Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

There is an opportunity for a man of capacity in a city near Boston with one of the leading plumbers supply business rated over \$100,000. Investment of \$25,000 required. Refer to F-212 Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

A MAN WITH ABILITY as a manager can secure a large interest in a metal specialty business in Connecticut. Amount required \$10,000 to \$15,000. Refer to F-218 Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York, N. Y.

There is an opportunity for a man of capacity in a city near Boston with one of the leading plumbers supply business rated over \$100,000. Investment of \$25,000 required. Refer to F-212 Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

HOW MAY I INVEST MY MONEY and my services where I may hope to find congenial and lucrative employment, and at the same time keep my personal expenses ordinary business will permit, and in the meantime enjoy a good return upon my investment? Ask Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th st., New York.

A HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., NEW YORK

BAY STATE NEWS

MELROSE

The third Amphion Club concert will take place this evening in Memorial hall with Mme. Mary Hissey de Mass as soloist. The club will hold its annual meeting in Eastman's hall May 8 and at nine o'clock will entertain the ladies.

The work of grading the section of Ell Pond park to be used for an enclosed athletic field has been begun by the park department. The city council has been asked to make an appropriation for the erection of the walls of the field and it has been proposed to construct them similar to the Harvard Stadium. No definite plans, however, have yet been adopted.

MALDEN

The school committee Wednesday elected Miss Beulah Robinson principal; assistant in the Emerson school and received and accepted the resignations of Miss Bessie D. Brown of the commercial department, and Miss Olive C. Ambler of the English department of the high school. Mrs. H. L. Walker will take Miss Brown's position for the balance of the year.

W. D. Bradstreet is negotiating for the purchase of the property at the junction of Main and Irving streets, containing 12,641 square feet of land, as a location for a new theater for this city. The property is assessed for \$25,400.

READING

New by-laws intended to control the stability and character of new buildings are being drafted by a special town committee comprising Jesse W. Morton, Spencer G. Stewart, Dr. M. E. Brande, Harry P. Bosson, Henry R. Johnson, W. D. Parker and Burton K. Symonds. A final report and action will be had at a special town meeting to be called probably in September.

John W. Webster has been engaged by the music committee of the Congregational church as musical director, and he will take charge next Sunday.

EVERETT

The park department has issued letters to residents of the city offering to defray half of the expense of planting trees along the highways with residents desiring to plant trees.

MARLBORO

There will be a meeting of the Grange auxiliary May 14, at 3 p. m. A supper will be served at 6 o'clock. Miss Diana Constable will give an address on "Domestic Economy" and an entertainment given in charge of Mrs. Carl Walker and William H. Hill.

QUINCY

Mrs. Walter E. Burke entertained the Junior Friday Club at a May breakfast at her home on Adams street this morning.

LEXINGTON

The annual "neighbor's night" of the Lexington grange will be held in Hislop hall, May 28.

WEBSTER

Webster will pay the same amount of county tax as last year, which was \$10,000.

ARLINGTON

The committee recently appointed by Moderator Arthur J. Conaghan to consider sites and plans for a town hall building here, figure that land and building can be secured for about \$60,000. This town is now without either a town house or a building for the public library.

The annual meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club will be held in Masonic hall next Tuesday afternoon.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Several candidates will do degree work at the meeting of Coffey Lodge, I. O. O. F., tomorrow evening.

An all-day meeting of the Ladies Sewing Circle of the New church will be held Thursday, May 8, in Elmwood hall.

WEYMOUTH

The awarding of honors to members of the senior class of the high school was so close this year the school committee decided to honor two more students, and Miss Alice Bentley and Miss Martha Tirrell were the recipients.

Past Commanders Oliver Houghton and

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.68 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

HOTELS

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTLED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it. (Send coin or parcel postage.)

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COLD STORAGE for FURS

The Lowest in Boston—2%

FURS REPAIRED ALTERED DYED

At Summer Prices
When shall we call for them?

Tel. Oxford 13.

Sims The Furrier, Inc.

11 WEST STREET, BOSTON

51 Canal St., Boston

500 VARIETIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

51 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
COUNSELLOR-at-LAW

Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 303 W. 18th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PENYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travologues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Books of Knowledge, Century Dictionary, fine and popular fiction, library in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Wilhalm Building, 301 Washington St., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Playing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.

102 Kimball Hall. Tel. Drexel 2681. Chicago

ROOMS—CHICAGO

Nicely furnished room in Kenwood location, good transportation; \$2.50 per week. 925 E. 4th st. Tel. Drexel 3378.

PETS

FOR SALE Pedigreed French bulldog, male, one year old. MISS GRACE SCRIBNER, 28 Mill st., Laconia, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—For a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly AL. bona fide proposition. M. J. CALLAHAN & CO., 704 North Randolph St., Chicago.

ACENCY WANTED

PACIFIC COAST manufacturers' agent desires opportunity to represent one or more eastern manufacturers' western representation; familiar with department store, hardware and grocery trade; references furnished. V-561, Monitor Office.

SALES MEN WANTED

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Considerable activity has continued in the vicinity of the State House for some time, resulting in the transfer of many parcels of real estate, either for new buildings or improvement of those in good condition, so that some sections of the West End present a real metropolitan appearance, quite in contrast with the past century.

The most recent transaction effects the title to 14 West Cedar street, Beacon hill, which has today passed from Minnie B. Garceau to John T. Wheelwright. The property is situated between Mt. Vernon and Chestnut streets, and consists of a 3½-story brick and stone dwelling and 1430 square feet of land. The total valuation is \$12,000, of which amount \$8,200 is on the assessors books.

The new owner will occupy at the expiration of the present lease. Agreements for the transfer were made through the office of Codman & Street.

Another change in ownership affects the property at 3-Byron street, near the center of River street, also reported by Codman & Street, whereby the heirs of Jeremiah Walsh convey title to Annie W. Seaver. The property is assessed for a total of \$15,000 with \$8,000 of the amount on the 968 square feet of land. The new owner buys for investment.

The large four-story swell-front brick residence property 518 Commonwealth avenue, between Kenmore street and Brookline avenue, has been sold by Louis K. Morse, the owner, to Annie H. Tufts. There is a ground area of 3128 square feet, taxed for \$16,400, also a part of the \$32,000 assessment.

ANNOUNCEMENT

William E. McCoy & Co. of 451 Old South building is the newest firm to embark in the real estate business. Mr. McCoy, who has been confidential representative of Frank A. Russell for the past 18 years, has associated with him Herbert H. Flagg and Carl B. Jonsson, both of whom were salesmen for several years with Mr. Russell. The new firm will do a general real estate business, making Brookline property their specialty.

The Massachusetts Real Estate exchange is seeking to make available a larger amount for investment of real estate mortgages in Massachusetts and to this end is addressed a letter to all insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts asking for information as to what kind of legislation needs to be enacted or what other inducements might be given in order to persuade these companies to invest their funds largely in real estate mortgages.

Statistics show that millions are paid over to insurance companies of all kinds annually, and as this money must of necessity be reinvested, it is sought to remove impediments, if any exist, and to popularize loans on real estate as an outlet for a large amount of surplus money.

NORTH END AND SOUTH END

Michael F. Cullinan has taken over the 3½-story brick and three-story brick houses, situated 4 Gardner Court street and rear, between North square and Fleet street, North End. They are taxed to the David Collins estate for \$9200, and the 2080 square feet of land carries \$5700 of that figure.

The South End parcel, located 87 West Springfield street, between Washington street and Shawmut avenue, was owned by Katherine A. Burns and bought by Arnold J. Washington and another. It consists of a three-story swell from brick house with basement, and lot containing 970 square feet, all taxed for \$4300, land value being \$1500.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

A transaction has just been completed in the West, of interest here because of the prominence of the purchasing parties. The Bay State Associates owning the Ryan building in St. Paul on the corner of Seventh and Robert streets, one of the most prominent retail corners in the city, has today been liquidated and the property sold to the Western Real Estate Trust, the trustees of which are Moses Williams, Alfred D. Foster, Charles F. Adams, 2d, Laurence Minot and Moses Williams, Jr.

This property was formerly owned by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston and was sold to the Bay State Associates two years ago, being capitalized by 2570 shares of stock, par 100; mortgage, \$360,000. Burroughs & DeBono were the brokers in the transaction.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

One of the properties to change hands in this busy district today is a frame dwelling and lot measuring 3915 square feet, taxed in the name of Maurice R. Smith for \$5700. The parcel is located 110-112 Tonawanda street, near Greenbrier street, and was bought by George F. Cummings.

Another property sold was owned by Charles C. Grosse at 139 Freeport street, corner of Greenwich street, being a frame dwelling and lot containing 7083 square feet. Total assessed value is \$3900. The lot carries \$1300 of it. Patrick Slinay took title.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of 19 Draper road, Dorchester, from William H. Hardy to Mary C. Costello. The three-family frame dwelling is new and not assessed. It occupies 4000 square feet of land, rated at \$900. As part payment, Mr. Hardy was given title to a frame dwelling, 9 Kingsbury street, Roxbury, and about 3000 square feet of land, assessed for \$4600.

W. Gordon MacEwan and wife are the new owners of an improved estate numbered 143 Kilton street, near Harvard street, deeded from the Charles H. Greenwood estate. The parcel is assessed for \$4400, including \$800 tax on 2683 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record in the

sale by Neil MacKinnon, owner of a frame house and lot containing 2000 square feet. It is located 25 Burrill street, near Clifton street, and assessed for \$83400, including \$900 on the land.

The single frame dwelling house situated 43 Rossette street near Eldon street formerly owned by Alice M. Fairbrother has passed into the control of Susan H. Dimmick. The lot measures 3084 square feet valued by the assessors on \$800 and the improvements are taxed for \$1700 making a total of \$2500.

The Roxbury parcel consists of 3000 square feet of vacant land located on the corner of Parker Hill avenue and Copenger street, sold by Nellie V. O'Leary to Jeremiah McCarthy valued at \$1200 on the assessors books.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON CITY PROPERTY

Katherine A. Burns to Arnold J. Washburn, Jr.; Mr. Springfield st.; d.; \$1.

David Collins est. to Michael F. Culiner, Gardner Court st.; d.; \$10,000.

Warren av.; d.; \$1.

Julius Dangel to Daniel J. Ahern, Columbia av.; d.; \$1.

John A. H. Tufts to Julius Dangel, Columbia av.; d.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Mary A. Donovan to Annie Maliff et al., Broadway; d.; \$1.

Annie Maliff et al. to Mary A. Donovan, Merrimac st.; d.; \$1.

Angela Sweet to John Daniel et al., Ninth st.; w.; \$1.

Margaret Linton to Anna E. Lincoln et al., L and E Eighth st.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

George Velardo to City of Boston, Elmwood and Wesley sts., Wesley st.; w.; \$22.

Costine Celona et al. to City of Boston, Elmwood and Wesley sts., Wesley st.; w.; \$22.

George L. Thordarson est. to Frank D. McArthur, Summer and Havre sts.; d.

Annie Bennett to Isidore F. Bennett, London and Bennington st.; q.; \$1.

RONBYRY

Mary C. Costello to William H. Hardy, Kingsbury st.; d.; \$1.

Parker Hill to George J. McCarthy, Parker Hill av.; d.; \$1.

Albert L. Lincoln, notary, to Albert L. Lincoln, Allegheny st.; d.; \$500.

George O'Brien to Minnie B. Ward, Marhs st.; w.; \$1.

Minnie B. Ward to Cornelius C. Fogarty, Marhs st.; w.; \$1.

John A. H. Tufts to Julius Dangel, Columbia av.; d.; \$1.

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WEST BOSTON

Catherine E. Hodges to Herbert A. Sunwood, Newbury st.; 2 lots; d.; \$1.

Margret Meyers to August A. Grunow et al., Mexic st.; w.; \$1.

Albert Johnson to Samuel G. Hall, Center st.; q.; \$1.

Mathilde Clare to Alice B. Finn, Mozart av.; d.; \$1.

Robert McLeod et al. to Elizabeth P. Bryan, Gardner st.; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Eleonor Talbot to Frank E. Morse, Harvard av.; q.; \$1.

Harry E. Hasty to Annie H. Tufts, Brightou av.; q.; \$1.

HIXIE PARK

Rosanna Flaherty to Bruno Aiello et al., W. River st.; w.; \$1.

James McCarthy to Stanislaus Milewski, Milton st.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Moses Richmond to Joseph M. Tower, Vale st.; q.; \$1.

Catherine Dwyer to George J. McCarthy, Maverick st.; w.; \$1.

Samuel Frank et al., intgee., to Ella Tirk, Newbury st.; 3 lots; d.; \$1.

Francis A. Lackey to Sumner Robinson, Chelsea st., Charlestown; q.; \$1.

Sarah Tinke to Nathan Weinstein, Elm st.; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Giuseppe De Carlo to Michael B. Nazzaro, Shirley and Cross sts.; w.; \$1.

Paul Sears to John A. Gilgan, Bellevue av. and Prescott st.; w.; \$1.

REVERE

Margaret Hawkins to Annie L. Riley, Syren st.; w.; \$1.

Marta Hinckes to William E. E. Hancock, Crescent st.; w.; \$1.

John Landry to Elizabeth A. M. Curdy, Bradstreet av.; w.; \$1.

Theodore Beaudry to Maxine W. Fillion, Newell st.; 3 lots; d.; \$1.

Alida Johnson to Theodore E. Connolly, Agawam st.; w.; \$1.

Willard Welsh to Jennie C. Webster, Avalon rd.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Armstrong, 25-ward 2; Norman Clarke, James T. Ball, frame.

West Seldon st., 61, ward 24; Henri Launderdry, Machine Co.; frame locker.

Metzger, 199, ward 3; E. S. Morse, after garage.

Regent st., 7, ward 21; C. Ahlf, after tenements.

Federal st., 44, ward 7; Gillian est.; after garage and offices.

Harrison av., 387, ward 9; Sarah Van Newden; after mercantile.

Blackston st., 153-55, ward 6; J. D. Willard Welsh to Jennie C. Webster, May P. Domingo, 110,000, Mary P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Word has reached Boston of the change in destination of the British steamship America, which with a cargo of fruit was expected to reach here Wednesday. The vessel, which is from Banes, Cuba, put into New York Tuesday night with her coal running short, because of adverse conditions. Owing to the delay the craft has been ordered to proceed to New York to discharge.

Gouart 100,000, Jorgina 60,000 and Aspinet 75,000, all from Boston. The gill netters only brought in 7000 pounds today.

Coming via Halifax the White Star line steamship Arabie, Captain Finch, is not expected to reach Boston before late Sunday or early Monday morning. Wireless advices received today from the liner report a thick fog. The craft will probably not reach Halifax before Saturday, where 560 cabin and 780 steerage passengers will disembark. The vessel will bring to Boston 104 cabin passengers and 218 steerage. She comes from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Cable advices received today report the sailing of the White Star line steamer Bretagne from Naples at 5 p.m. Wednesday for Boston. The vessel is due here May 12. From Italy the liner is bringing 55 saloon passengers, 165 second cabin and 1361 steerage passengers. Calling at the Azores the Bretagne will embark several hundred additional passengers.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str Bay-State, Stratford, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Columbia, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Columbus, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Europa, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Florida, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Goliath, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Hispania, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Iberia, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Imperator, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Italia, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Japan, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Kaiser, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str King Edward VII, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Lusitania, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Majestic, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Minerva, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Normandie, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Str Olympic, for Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.

Stock Market Tone Is Unsettled

NEW ENGLAND'S RAILWAYS DROP TO LOW LEVEL

New Haven and Boston & Maine Shares Throw Upon Market at Price Sacrifices—Sentiment Very Bearish

UNITED FRUIT WEAK

There was considerable liquidation in both the New York and Boston markets during the early sales. Severe losses were sustained in New Haven, Boston & Maine and United Fruit. New Haven came out in good supply in both New York and Boston. Boston & Maine yielded easily. Both of these railroad stocks sold at new low levels.

The New York market was very much unsettled and the tone weak during the first few minutes. The Rock Island issues again were conspicuous in the decline. There were some sporadic rallies due to short covering, but the sentiment was very bearish.

The London exchange and the continental bourses were closed. The extreme weakness was ascribed to the European war cloud. The sharp decline yesterday and the few days previously doubtless uncovered numerous stop loss orders and the liquidation of long stocks is thought to have been extensive.

At the end of the first half hour, Boston & Maine was selling at 54, a decline of 4 points from the opening.

There were some recoveries here and there toward midday but the tone continued unsettled. New Haven attracted much attention in both markets. In New York it opened off a point at 105 and dropped to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$. Its low point in Boston was 103. In New York weakness in the Rock Island issues and the Wheeling & Lake Erie issues was pronounced.

Losses for these stocks ranged from a point to three points. Illinois Central which has been weak for some time opened off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped to 112 before midday. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then rose more than a point.

Reading opened up 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point before midday. Louisville & Nashville opened off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well below 129.

Boston & Maine, after opening up 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 58 declined to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the local exchange. United Fruit opened off 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 153 and sold down to 150, rallying a point before midday. American Telephone opened unchanged at 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined a good fraction under 128. American Woolen opened off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Butte & Superior opened off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped to 25.

There was a further rally in the early afternoon and by two o'clock prices were from two to three points above the opening. The sharp advances were helped largely by the covering of shorts. Boston & Maine and New Haven recovered a good part of their losses but did not get back to the opening prices.

BOSTON CURB

High Low Last
Market Gold 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bay State Gas 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston Elv. 380 $\frac{1}{2}$ 380 $\frac{1}{2}$ 380 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston Central 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cahill 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crown 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crown Reservation 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Davidson 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
First National Copper 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
First Consolidated 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Houghton 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Rose 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lion Hill 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mahan 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Metals 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Lake 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Verde Ex. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Molds 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

The April gas output of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company increased 2.95 per cent compared with 3.3 per cent increase in March and a 9.2 per cent increase in April, 1912.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; light to moderate westerly winds.

The extreme trough of low pressure has made little progress and this morning extends from Lake Superior and vicinity southwest to Mexico. The eastern depression deepens and moves southeast across Banks of Newfoundland. Fair weather prevails in all districts, although with much cloudiness in the West and Northwest.

It continues to rain in the Northwest. Temperatures below freezing south to W. ending. Temperatures are near the seasonal average elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m. 50° 12 noon 60°
Average temperature yesterday, 50°.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today.

DEUTSCHE BANK ANNUAL REVIEW AND OPINIONS

NEW YORK Deutsche Bank in its annual review says: New capital was created in considerable amounts, but demand therefor was in excess of supply in Germany as well as in other parts of the world, as evidenced in many ways. New securities issued during the year under review on which stamp duty was paid, and tax-exempt loans of the German empire and the several states aggregated about \$952,381,000, about \$119,047,000 more than in preceding year.

Deposits in savings banks increased in a less degree than in prior years. Still,

in Germany, the increase, according to estimates, was considerably more than \$143,000,000, whilst in France there apparently was a decrease. War fears, no doubt, helped to accomplish this result. Deposits in the German savings banks largely exceed \$43,300,000, which is about double combined deposits and accounts payable of all commercial banks in Germany.

The building trade is still in a state of depression, due among other causes, to over-speculation, high money rates and largely to taxation of unearned increment which has proved a mistake; abolition of this measure should be only a question of time. Unfavorable condition of real estate market in German cities brought to light certain defects in our statutes regarding mortgages, materially affecting readiness with which capitalists invest in junior mortgages.

Progress of the future industry and trade depends solely upon trend of general politics, and will be governed by condition of the money market, which can improve but slowly, even if political difficulties are settled peacefully in accordance with the aims of European powers and hopeful expectation of all nations. Germany, after her exceedingly rapid expansion during the last few years, needs a period of more quiet development during which she may consolidate the large credits which she has been using, thereby strengthening the enlarged basis of her commercial activity.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Chippewa, from Jacksonville, with 103 bxs oranges, 146 bxs grapefruit, 282 bxs pineapples, 94 bxs vegetables, 197 bxs potatoes.

Str Bowden, from Sosua, S. D., brought 2000 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.

Str Junia, from Norfolk, with 627 bxs cabbage, 53 bxs berries, 87 bxs beets, 27 straws parsley, 2 cts cauliflower, 3 cts onions, 2 bxs radishes 24 bxs potatoes, 100 bxs grapefruit, 500 bags peanuts.

Str H. F. Dimock, from New York, brought 355 bxs grapefruit, 49 bxs oranges, 25 bxs raisins, 50 bxs dates, 415 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 908 bbs 641 bxs, strawberries 282 ects, Florida oranges 576 bxs, California oranges 196 bxs, bananas 20,000 stems, pineapples 174 cts, raisins 25 bxs, dates 100 bxs, peanuts 500 lbs.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 928 pcks, last year 558 pcks.

Boston Prices

Flour—Sprig g-patents \$4.05@5.40, winter patents \$5.25@5.50, Kansas in sacks \$4.25@4.70, winter straight \$5.25@5.50, winter clears \$4.00@4.40, spring clears in sacks \$3.90@4.30.

Millefield—Spring bran \$21.25@21.75, winter bran \$21.50@22, red dog \$28, middlings \$22@26, cottonseed meal \$33.25, mixed feed \$2.50@2.60.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, No. 3 yellow 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, No. 3 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 2 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 3 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 4 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 5 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 6 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 7 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 8 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 9 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 10 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 11 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 12 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 13 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 14 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 15 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 16 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 17 yellow 65@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts, lage and rail No. 18 yellow 65@65 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Late Financial and Industrial Developments

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE BONDS SELL OFF

Collateral Trusts Now Close to Lowest of Last Year
When Under Special Pressure—Earning Substantial Surplus Over Fixed Charges

NEW YORK—Although there has been no intimation that the forthcoming annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for 1912 will show other than an absolute high record in gross earnings, the company's collateral trust 4½ per cent bonds lately have sold down to 63, a decline of 3 points from their level of the early part of the year, and on a plane equal with that of the low record of last year, at the time when the bonds were under considerable pressure because of the concern felt over the sinking of the Titanic. Last April, in the three weeks' period embracing the despondency caused by the unfortunate Titanic loss, the bonds fell from 70% to 63; they rallied part-way afterward, but recently their low record of last year has been repeated.

To find reason for this latest decline is rather difficult, for it has made the bonds sell on what is better than a 10 per cent basis. A year ago the fear of those who sold their Mercantile Marine bonds because of the loss of the Titanic was recognized to be greater than the occasion justified. The lost vessel was built and owned by the White Star line, all of whose stock is owned by the International Navigation Company and pledged under its share loan certificates, all of which in turn are owned by the Mercantile Marine. The White Star line was shown to have general reserves sufficient to take care of a large part of the Titanic loss, above that covered by insurance, so that, although the security back of the collateral 4½s of the Mercantile Marine might have been lessened by the sinking of the company's newest and largest vessel, it was clearly seen that the comparative income results would hardly be affected, because the vessel had not yet become a revenue producer.

Thus it is figured now that, even without the revenue which would have been produced by the Titanic, the Mercantile Marine Company's gross income for the calendar year 1912 was in excess of \$39,153,000 that was earned in 1911. The other three large North Atlantic steamship lines, the Cunard, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies have given evidence of great expansion, the Cunard's increase in total revenues having been 17 per cent, the North German Lloyd's increase having been nearly 25 per cent, while that of the Hamburg-American was 20 per cent. On the basis of the smallest of these increases, that of the Cunard, the Mercantile Marine's gross earnings for 1912 should have reached more than \$45,000,000. Even though the increase was not so large, and, furthermore, even though the expense and depreciation accounts absorbed the greatest part of the gross gains, there would still be a large surplus available for interest payment on the collateral 4½s.

Earning a substantial surplus over fixed charges, as the Mercantile Marine is, no reason is known for the currently low price of the 4½s bonds, other than

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOANING RATE

NEW YORK—That Pennsylvania has continued to loan flat since announcement of new issue, almost three weeks ago, is not the remarkable circumstance, it is in certain quarters regarded to be. Contrary to fairly widespread opinion, it does not necessarily indicate dimensions of the genuine short interest.

Many of the bears, who continue to borrow the security, represent an artificial short account, as they have already covered, to all intents, by purchasing right, to subscribe to the new issue. They have hedged their short commitments by buying futures.

There will be no necessity for them to buy stock to cover contracts, and an advance in the security, so far as these seeming shorts are concerned, is out of the question. Naturally, the stock will in all probability keep on loaning flat until they have exercised their privilege and returned the stock so obtained to the longs.

AMERICAN LIGHT BIG NET GAINS

NEW YORK—American Light & Traction Company reports for 12 months ended March 31:

Gross	\$4,320,370	\$1,101,550
Net	4,202,818	5,986,103
Dividends	3,346,597	873,826
Surplus	856,597	873,826
Total surplus	8,888,704	8,822,211

Surplus for 12 months was at rate of 25.9 per cent on common stock.

Dividends for the year were \$854,172

on preferred, \$1,246,065 in cash and \$1,

129,107 in common stock on the com-

mon. The increase in net over preceding

12 months was 5.16 per cent, and over

12 months ended March 31, 1910, was

29.14 per cent. On March 31, 1913, the

company had common stock outstanding

of \$12,925,200, with \$2,074,800 in treas-

ury, not including \$25,000,000 increase

recently authorized.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 4¢ off 5¢; Mexican dollars 48¢ un-

changed.

LONDON—Bar silver easy, 27 11-16d.

off 4d.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Points Out Significance of Figures Relating to Foreign Commerce

SOME STRIKING FACTS

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, in commenting today upon the detailed figures concerning the imports and exports of the United States for the month of March and the nine months ended March, said:

The figures are striking, both in their magnitude and in their details. The aggregate business, inward and outward, of the United States with foreign countries for the nine months was a figure in excess of \$3,300,000,000—an impressive total, which if maintained at the same rate would bring the business for the entire fiscal year well in excess of \$41,000,000.

Great Britain is our largest customer, buying from us over \$478,000,000 and selling us over \$234,000,000, an aggregate for the nine months in excess of \$712,000,000, or a total business of nearly \$80,000,000 a month. Canada is our second best customer, buying from us \$300,000 in nine months, equal to nearly \$1,300,000 every working day. A pretty fair customer, that. Then Germany comes third, buying \$268,000,000 from us in nine months and selling us \$146,000,000. She is a pretty fair customer, too—buys over \$1,000,000 a day. And fourth comes France, to whom we sold \$120,000,000, and from whom we bought \$12,000,000.

It is when we come to look at the details of our foreign commerce by what are called great groups that we get at the most striking facts. For example, one is told that our exports fell off in March, as compared with the same month a year ago, by about \$18,000,000, so that we only sold \$187,000,000 abroad in March, that might not seem a favorable condition. But when one looks a little closer, he finds that the falling off was almost wholly in the sales of crude materials for use in manufacturing, and that, so far from a loss, there was an absolute gain in the important items of manufacture, which in the two important classes of manufactures for further use in manufacturing and in manufacture ready for consumption actually increased in the month of March by about \$13,000,000. So that our manufacturers held their grip upon the foreign markets of the world more strongly in March than they did a year ago.

There must be agreements of one kind or another, but this does not mean that any monopoly is created. On the contrary, the remunerative level of rates, which a rate agreement or pool implies creates exactly the conditions which make it possible for a new competitor to embark upon the business, with some chance of success. If on the other hand there was unrestricted competition, with the utter demoralization of rates which is the inevitable consequence, the newcomer would stand no chance, and if such a state of affairs lasted long, only the strongest among the old-established lines would be able to weather the storm. In so far as cooperation enables the steamship line to put business on a sound level, fresh capital is attracted, with the results which we see in the recent wonderful developments of naval architecture and marine engineering, developments which could never have thrived in the same way under the stunting atmosphere of unrestricted competition.

Expressed by a rival company in this way, it can be seen that the Mercantile Marine is not threatened with any rate war such as was recently spoken of. Mutual interests will look after that, and should the present year develop as well as expected, a higher range for the collateral 4½s is hoped for.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 13)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. O'Neil & Co.; Lenox, Mass.—J. Adams of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour, Chicago, Ill.—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett, U. S. & China; F. A. Chase and S. L. Longfellow, Co.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.

Cleveland, Ohio—F. Roth of Whitney & Co.; Youngs, Cleveland; G. W. Greber of Adams & F. E. Fox.

Davenport, Ia.—L. Vanderslice of Star Shoe Co.; U. S. & China; Cuba—P. Gomez Cueto; U. S. Havana—Jose Perez; U. S. Havana—Cuba—Ramón Abadín; U. S. London, Eng.—Representative of Spears & Spouds; Tours, New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox, Mass.—W. H. Metzler of Murray Shoe Co.; Essex, Conn.—Beardsley; Haymarket, Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Bungaray Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Barnett; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Diamondstone; U. S. Richmond, Va.—W. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour, Ottawa, Can.—Beardsley; Haymarket, Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Bungaray Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—P. Barnett; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Diamondstone; U. S. Richmond, Va.—W. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

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THE HOME' FORUM

DIVINE LOVE EVER-PRESENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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No change my heart shall fear;
And safe is such confiding,
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Real Zealots

Who are the real zealots for religion? Not those who make great profession and do nothing, but those who accept every call of God and bend themselves with a holy perseverance to the fulfilling of his purposes.—Rev. Frederick T. Lynch in Congregationalist.

The Christian Science Monitor

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by divine authority and therefore have no real existence. It is no part of Christian Science, however, to deny that sickness does seem real to human sense, or to encourage any one to pass by "on the other side." To the Christian Scientist the sick man is as one made restless by bad dreams, from which he needs to be awakened to a realization of his rightful dominion over all the earth.

For many persons the belief of loneliness and separation from loved ones is the cross borne day by day. To them the recognition of man as inseparable from God brings peace and joy. Moreover, the one who steadfastly claims his birthright of unity with divine Love speedily becomes so lovable that he finds friends on every hand. The one who knows himself to be the loved child of the infinitely tender Father can never feel forlorn nor forsaken nor useless. Instead his heart goes out in infinite compassion to his fellows who have not yet become conscious of their glorious heritage and he longs to serve and comfort them.

Again, it is impossible for one to remain long in bondage to the belief of poverty and want when a sense of the affluence of Love is obtained. Since divine Love governs and controls the universe, including man, there must be an opportunity for every one to give of his best to the world, and the return for this giving is assured, since he who works for God receives "good measure."

From the Windows of Diligence

My prayers with this I used to charge:
A piece of land not very large,
Wherein there should a garden be,
A clear spring flowing ceaselessly.
And where, to crown the whole, there
should
A patch be found of growing wool.

Horace.

The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it? Go forth to seek it and it is gone; 'tis but a mirage as you look from the windows of diligence.—Emerson.

Here I find expressed a truth of which I have often felt the force. I have wondered that my garden looked so much more beautiful in those stolen glances which I took from the open door, broom or dish towel in hand, than when, with household tasks over, I calmly sat down to enjoy it, says a writer in Suburban Life. Truly I have enjoyed my garden from the windows of diligence. The shady corner under the willows where the bright tinted hammock swing idly to and fro, the green and scarlet and white of the growing life, seemed never so alluring as when the demand upon the hands was greatest.

Dress and Other Reforms

A new form of dictation is said to be spreading among the followers of feminine fashion. The artists are taking a hand in and planning costumes after what are supposed to be the right canons of art. One such art gown recently illustrated makes the wearer look like a flower, with her head rising out of the conventionalized petals of the corolla. Sometimes the flower is reversed and the lady's head and neck rise as if they were the stem of the blossom whose sweeping petals make her skirts. Experimentation over dress is only one instance of the stir of reform that is abroad in the world. Painting and music, poetry and prose, house building and cookery, the work and play of children, the stage, the ballot box, world peace, forestry, good roads, the minimum wage, the income and single tax—is there anything with which human beings are concerned which is not being examined into under expert scrutiny and better ways of thinking and doing being attempted?

Praise the Lord: He is never so far off as even to be near.—Basil Wilberforce.

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"Life" has it like this: "Papa, what kind of a picture is that?" "A cubist, my son." "What a dreadful place Cuba must be!"

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Some Striking Facts About the New Congress

THE extraordinary session which convened in Washington at noon on April 7 was extraordinary in more than name. It was the first Democratic Congress in 16 years. It was the first Congress in 112 years to have a presidential message on the state of the country delivered to it orally as George Washington used to do, and as Thomas Jefferson, who was no speaker, set the example of not doing—an example followed by all the Presidents since, till Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, dared to break the Jeffersonian precedent and depart from the custom of written messages. Moreover, that oral presidential message was listened to by representatives in Congress who sat not at commodious desks, according to ancient congressional privilege, but upon benches, after the fashion of those provided for members of the British Parliament. Last but not least, there was the delegation of suffragists with the petition for a constitutional amendment providing votes for women—not a new thing, but impressive and significant along with so much that was new and disturbing to conservatives.—New York Post.

BOSTON LIBRARY, WITHOUT AND WITHIN

WHAT is perhaps the busiest corner in Boston just now may be surveyed from the avenue end of the public library in Copley square. The stream of street cars that usually divides beside Trinity church, just below the statue of Phillips Brooks, is now flowing around through St. James avenue from the subway, and this gives to Huntington avenue and Dartmouth street, where they enter Copley square, an almost continuous double row of cars, at least during the busy time. The new fashionable hotel set in the square brings in its quota of motor cars, and to stand on the library steps and look across the space is hardly to recognize one's familiar Boston.

The crowding throng is variously bright. The colors of the ladies' dresses and hats and the hues of the workingmen's blouses and the gay paint on the trolley and motor cars mingle in kaleidoscopic multiplicity of flash and change. Here is a drag pilot wearing a woolen shirt of brilliant green. Dancing purple bows on the sleek head of yonder little maid, who comes tripping from the library with two big books; the deep rose of those nodding plumes, the white and gold of that rushing delivery car, the blue denim overalls of the men coming from the subway work, the florist windows waving abrad the springtime, the green grass of the triangle and the blue sky bending over all, make a picture of hurrying life which hints as Boston has rarely done at a metropolitan tumult.

Then if one goes on into the dim seclusions of the library entrance and climbs the bright stairway to stand looking into the cloistered court with the light flashing of the fountain in one's ears, it is as if one had stepped centuries back from the dazzling panorama of the street, back across the green tossing—back to some old garner of beauty in the renaissance when learning and art were for the few.

But light tripping feet on the marble landing break the spell, and two tightly frizzled black heads, both tied with pre-

The Wind and the Pine

The wind, when first he rose and went abroad
Through the waste region, felt himself at fault.

Wanting a voice; and suddenly to earth
Descended with a wattle and a swoop,

Where, wandering volatile from kind to kind,
He wo'd the several trees to give him one.

First he besought the ash; the voice she lent,

Fitfully with a free and lashing change
Flung here and there its sad uncertainties;

The aspen next; a flutter'd frivolous
Was her sole tribute; from the willow came,

So long as dainty summer dress'd her out.

A whispering sweetness, but her winter note
Was hissing, dry and ready; lastly the pine

Did he solicit, and from her he drew
A voice so constant, soft and lowly deep.

That there he rested.

—Sir Henry Taylor.

Shelbyville Court Houses

At a cost approximating a thousand times that of the original building, which was erected in 1793 and on the same spot, the new Shelby county court house will be erected soon at Shelbyville, Ky., says the Indianapolis News. The original court house was built of logs at an expense of £15, the earlier settlers doing most of the work. It lasted only three years and in 1796 a more pretentious log structure was erected. It had a steeple, a spire and a weathercock and cost £1176 (about \$880).

Old Cape Florida Lighthouse



EDUCATION COST IN THE STATES

BASED on statistics recently set forth by the Sage foundation, the Chicago Dial's account of the standing of the various states in education is enlightening. The relative place of each state is determined by the amount of money paid yearly to teachers and by the total capital invested in school buildings. The argument is that what the people spend money for shows what they care for; add on the whole, it does not appear, the Dial seems to think, that America loves education so much as is supposed. The sums invested in educational enterprises are said to fall far below the amounts spent in other directions.

Massachusetts, for each of her school children, has put \$115 into school buildings and grounds. Another of the states has spent only \$4 in this way for each child. Of course the comparison is not wholly fair, because land in Massachusetts costs much more than it does in some other places, and perhaps the cost of the buildings may not always represent the actual amount of good teaching that is done in them. But Massachusetts stands well up in the list in the average amount of salary paid to teachers, if here again the money standard is really the test of good teaching.

California and Arizona average respectively \$918 and \$817 a year per teacher, and New York and Massachusetts come next with \$813 and \$757 a year. It can hardly be said to follow, however, that the teaching in the state where the most money is paid is the best teaching. Perhaps it is necessary to pay well in Arizona to get teachers to leave their city homes for the newer region. In California, teachers may be scarce than they are in the East, and this would militate for higher average wages. Wrong though it may seem to

Real Home Helpers

That the conditions attending those whose work is to help in homes may not be wholly agreeable, is declared by the Living Church to be no reason why girls should contemn such work and submit to worse conditions in order to maintain themselves outside the home. It is probable that most of the unemployment in the world arises from the unwillingness of people to do the work for which they are fitted or from their laxness in making themselves really fit to do useful work. Many women prefer to be private teachers of music or painting or French to using their teaching skill in a primary school, or going into a home to help care for and instruct children.

Girl and Her Occupation

In this era of abundant opportunity, the variety of occupations from which a girl may choose depends upon herself, but to forge ahead in any field demands well-trained ability, says an adviser in the Ladies Home Journal. To no girl nor woman can I hold out the hope of probable success unless she already has, or will secure technical training of some sort. Generalities do not interest employers; an applicant who expects to gain a hearing must have specialized in some definite way.

Seeking the Light

Each must carry the question that perplexes the Light of the world. To what purpose is the Spirit of God promised to them that ask it, if not to help them order their way aright?—George MacDonald.

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AS TO SPEAKING FRENCH WELL

To speak French well is a triumph in itself for him of Anglo-Saxon tongue. Good French is more than a matter of pronunciation or even of placing the vowel; it is a thing of intonation. Listen to beautiful French, and you hear a steady current of tone, never broken by the ending of a word until the speaker pauses for breath or stops for effect. So far as French words can be said to have accent it falls at the end of the word, but when words are put together this stress falls only at the end of a phrase or sentence. Thus each phrase becomes as it were one long word. The French linking of words together facilitates this effect of the linking of all syllables into one word. The mute e or other vowel at the end of many words of course allows for the linking and it is also forwarded by the carrying over of a consonant at the end of a word to a following vowel or h mute. (The aspirate h is not subject to this rule.) Thus to think of one's French sentences or phrases as a single word is a help in getting the true accent of French, which means a perfectly level swing of the voice up to the point of stress, usually the emphatic word. In

a syllable before a mute e there is also a broadening of the vowel that hardly constitutes an accent, but which aids the feeling of light and shade in tone, saving it from monotony.

This treatment of phrases as single words is part

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 1, 1913

By-Products of Railroad Discussion

CERTAIN by-products of the discussion of the New England railroad situation arrest attention and raise question whether they are incidents of the process or somewhat related in a purpose to divert attention from the actual issue. The sharp turn to personality in the retort of Mr. Mellen, directed at the leading inquirer, has already been noted as not helping to clear up a situation. Beginning with the aspect of a serial it was discontinued at the second chapter, under the influence, perhaps, of wiser and cooler counsels. But the activities of the publicity department have not ceased. In less obvious form, because not in the advertising columns, there comes the interview with the unnamed business man who has discovered that "this investigation in Boston is really a row between rival financial interests." Presently there is issued a detailed statement from the general offices, showing that the stock in the Boston & Maine railroad is held by 3894 women, in contrast to the holding by 2725 men, and further that it is held practically altogether in three New England states, with Massachusetts getting dividends from it last year to the amount of \$1,612,564 and Maine and New Hampshire getting less amounts, but these three states gathering all the dividend except \$51,147, which went elsewhere. Further, advertising that has such similarity to the typography and breadth of space of the railroad publicity as to lead the reader to expect it to prove the road's further announcement is found to be devoted to the merits of a certain publication as the only one that is attempting to show the defects in the evidence offered in the hearing now in progress. In another quarter, but not at all distinctly partisan in the matter, there appears a strong demand that the free press business should immediately and fully be investigated.

These various and possibly unrelated activities are linked here for the simple purpose of illustrating a diversion from the issue that is the one of real importance. There is need to urge that the public's concern is confined to the discovery by the interstate commerce commission of the full truth as to the way in which the great properties of the New England system have been administered. Even this search can be of worth only as it leads to that full understanding which shall be the basis of the change in methods, if they are found to be defective, that will remove distrust, establish confidence, and bring the service, which is vital to the region's business progress, to ways of soundness and efficiency. There is no other justifiable purpose in the search and no incident of it can attain value that does not contribute to the great end of a full knowledge and a practical betterment. There is evident need that there shall be no clouding of the purpose of the search and no turning of the public thought away from this sole design.

It is estimated that Alaska has 1,500,000,000 tons of uncovered coal in an area of 900 square miles, and that this is sufficient to supply the country for 2000 years. In view of experiences coming down almost to date, the more quickly the government begins to supply the country from this mine at reasonable rates the better it will be for the American people.

JUDGING from reports of the London, Eng., test, vacuum street cleaning is one of the things very much needed to bring to a higher degree of beauty the appearance of many American towns and cities.

Now that open cars are beginning to appear in all the cities there is natural curiosity again with regard to the possibility of a change in the fall styles of hanging straps.

It is now prophesied that the world of tomorrow "will be a practically noiseless one." Perhaps so, but it will have to begin by being less noisy today.

Nobody has as yet given a satisfactory explanation of the sluggish circulation of the buffalo nickels. Is anybody hoarding them?

Outlook for a Tariff by Experts

WITH MUCH or all that Professor Emery of Yale has just said to the Boston Chamber of Commerce respecting some of the aspects of the present tariff-making process that are retrogressive in character a patriot may agree, and at the same time he may see how impossible it was to expect acceptance of the policy for which he and the Monitor stand by either the party led by Mr. Taft or that now led by Mr. Wilson. Professor Emery, basing his opinion on his experience on the tariff commission named by Mr. Taft, has no difficulty now in showing that both parties to the controversy, the protectionists and the tariff-for-revenue champions, err in a proneness to reason abstractly from insufficient evidence on matters of labor cost and comparative national manufacturing efficiency. The actual conditions of cost of production, as between countries and as between regions within countries, also as between individual producers, vary too much for any sound generalization. Rate-making power, therefore, must ultimately become more and more an administrative rather than a legislative matter, and be carried on in accordance with advice of qualified experts who know facts gathered at first hand over a world that competes. Such a course, however, involves first, a considerable process of education both of the electorate and of American manufacturers; and second, considerable adjustment of the framework of law, organic and statutory, to give the policy effect when it is decided upon.

As Professor Emery finds it possible from time to time to address representative bodies of traders and manufacturers, he can be counted upon to lead in the process of education that is requisite before there can be any prospect of fundamental change. Former President Taft also may be counted upon as a missionary in the cause. There are some sincere advocates of the expert in the present Congress, but at present they have no chance to do more than declare their preference. The dominant party, for reasons that are patent, is committed to the historic American method of revision, and it will have its way.

Assuming ultimate acceptance by the nation of the more rational system, will it then have men equal ethically as well as intellectually

for the task? Assume that some day Congress deputes more of its present power to a tariff commission than it now is willing to concede, will men, equal to resisting the terrific pressure of the "interests" as well as mastering the intricacies of schedules and the like, be at hand? The same question used to be asked about the interstate commerce commission, with its combined judicial, legislative and administrative powers. It is not asked so often now. Given independence of tenure, adequate income, a sufficient staff of trained investigators, and suitable authority demitted by Congress, a commission of broad-minded men can be had whenever the people say the word. But this implies new centralization of power, and that is not a popular doctrine at the White House now.

A GREAT step was taken in the United States when an art commission was created for the purpose of inquiring into, and to a large extent regulating, federal architecture, sculpture and public grounds embellishments. Several of the American cities have followed this example, and all achievements with art pretensions in these communities are now subjected to scrutiny before they are accepted for public use. If such precautions had been taken many years ago, almost innumerable mistakes might have been avoided. Certain it is that public buildings, sculpture and embellishments that in many quarters offend an educated taste today would never have been accepted.

An article in a recent issue of the Monitor on "Artists and Mode of the Day" leads naturally to consideration of the responsibility of art for the existence of what the world knows as the fashions. Art and fashions have always been closely associated; in fact, the fashions should always be, although they frequently are not, a very high expression of art. The French have applied art very successfully to the styles. So, indeed, have the English, the Germans and the Austrians. So, it may be added, have the Americans and other peoples. But Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and New York during recent years have fallen into the lamentable attitude of following rather than leading in the mode. The same argument that is raised by the publisher of questionable "news," by the writer and producer of questionable plays, by the painters of questionable pictures—that the public must have what it wants—is behind degenerate styles. The cause of decadence in each instance is a lack of moral fiber in the producing factor. The public, in reality, often does not want what is prepared for it; rather, we think, it is led to believe that it must take what is offered or go without.

Art in fashions as in every other department finds expression in almost countless ways. There is no general agreement as to just what form this expression should assume for any given purpose. But there is no lack of agreement as to standards in art expression. Where sincerity, rather than a desire for notoriety, governs, the line dividing good from bad taste is clearly and strongly defined. Art consciousness knows full well when true art and false art are presented. And this being the case, art and those who profess it must take responsibility for the wrong to public culture done in the name of art by those who use it for unworthy purposes, in proportion, at least, to the toleration they give it. Art and artists may not always stem decadence and degeneracy, but they can always withdraw their sanction from these, and if they shall do this they will be doing much. Fashions will have advanced to a far higher plane than they occupy today when they shall be subjected to the tests that art applies now to other attempts at expression.

For many years all the lace used in America and all the lacemakers in America came from foreign countries. To a great degree this is still the case, although American women have of late been taking a very kindly and a very general interest in the practical phases of the industry. Attention is at present called to the subject by reason of the discovery that in the Bohemian colonies of New Ulm and Sleepy Eye, Minn., the women through the winter months engage in the making of pillow lace as they did in their native country, and as millions of women are doing today in the cottages of continental Europe and, to some extent, the British isles. Lace had its origin in embroidery, and the first development was the point form, the second the pillow, which is more delicate. Practically all lace belongs to one of these principal classes. There are almost countless varieties, and national as well as local characteristics are worked into the patterns. Laces, indeed, have been known for centuries by names taken from the countries or the communities in which the industries are carried on. There yet remains an immense field for American development in this line. Doubtless the time is coming when the imprint of this nation will be as firmly stamped upon certain products of the lace industry as it has been on other forms of craftsmanship.

This, in turn, opens an almost boundless field of speculation. The taste for lace once held Europe in its grasp. Men as well as women, as portraits by the old masters show, were wearers of it. Lace was worn on the hats of the cavaliers, upon their coats, upon their cuffs. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries men wore talling collars and large cravats of lace. In France the passion for lace became as great as the tulip passion in Holland. It threatened to undermine the fortunes of the French nobles, and for a time its importation was forbidden. Lace played a large part in the politics of Europe for many years, or, rather, lace making did; it is very closely associated in history with a certain edict of world importance, and it had not ceased to be a factor in the determination of careers and events when the French revolution began the destruction of flimsy external distinctions.

There is no possibility of a return to the extremes and extravagances of the past in this respect, but it is worth while to imagine American women in the future producing laces of a distinctively American character that will bear comparison with, and perhaps, outrival the finest productions of the deft fingers of Venice, Genoa, Bruges, Brussels, Cluny, Lille, Northamptonshire, Limerick, Lyons or St. Omer. It will not do for American women simply to reproduce the Valenciennes, round point, Irish point, duchess, Venetian, Chantilly or guipure; posterity will demand original designs and patterns, stiches that are born of the advanced thought of a new civilization. There must be a period of apprenticeship, of course, and anybody with open eyes can now see that this is having its beginning in the homes of the United States.

The billboards of New York are now to be investigated by a commission. Investigation, however, is not exactly what is called for.

FORTUNATE is a nation that at requisite intervals produces a son able to interpret the larger political movements of his time in terms of the philosophy of history and who can penetrate beneath the flotsam and jetsam that cover the surface of the waters and determine just how the currents really are running, and why. There are few more serviceable things that a man can do for his contemporaries or for posterity than to chronicle history. Especially clamant is the call for such a man in the United States just now. A flood of oratory and of literature has been poured forth concerning the newer forms of democracy, and because this has been so history has been made rapidly. But only a few of those politicians and political leaders who have spoken or written have that fairness, that judicial poise, that objective goal, that combined analytic and synthetic method which a real social philosopher must have if he would help his fellowmen.

A book appeared not long ago entitled "The Promise of American Life." Its author, Herbert Croly, previously had not been known to the general public. Readers found the book up-to-date, penetrating and constructive, optimistic for the future and silently telling the world that another fundamental thinker on problems of American democracy had arrived. This impression the officials of Harvard University must also have gained, for to Mr. Croly has come the chance to deliver this year's course of lectures on citizenship, delivered on the Godkin foundation. Whether heard or read later in book form the chance of coming in touch with this calm thinker should not be missed. Mr. Croly's thesis is one that, if generally accepted, spells change for the constitutional system inherited from the past. When democracy begins to be taken seriously the constitutional system inevitably clashes with the actual facts of society. More democracy in aspiration cannot be satisfied with less democracy in fact. Neither from new political parties nor from general legislation can change needed for the better come. It will arrive when society ceases to be less doctrinaire and less reverent for an ancient constitution. "Privilege existing at the center of a protective system is bound to discriminate." Privilege is inevitably seated at the heart of any economic system which rests on the private appropriation and exercise of economic power. Change the center of discrimination from the few to the many, i.e., to society itself or its agents acting in the form of commissions, and it will not be long before the social balance will be restored to something like equilibrium. Factors of the community's life now escaping the control of the law will then be subjected to it.

HARVARD's surrender of Professor Carver to the national government for the important duty of aiding Secretary Houston in laying the foundations of the "rural organization" service, like enlistment by the last administration of Professor Emery of Yale as chairman of the tariff board, is one of those acts furnishing a basis for the claim that few human institutions equal the university in perennial serviceability. A son of the mid-West, Professor Carver never allowed abstract economics and Cambridge traditions of culture to lure him far from practical interest in the welfare of the masses, especially rural folk who feed their sons and daughters into the maw of the cities. Hence his specialization in a field where all that he has won by observation and by sound reflection is now to be wrought into acts for the benefit of the nation.

There is comfort in the intimation that comes from him in Washington that the ideal to be worked out by Professor Carver and by his associates is to be in harmony with American rather than with European or Asiatic traditions. The agriculturist of tomorrow is to be aided to a larger life and ampler income and closer contact with the consumer of farm products; and school, church and home are to be taught to do team work in rural uplift. Special emphasis at first is to be put upon a much neglected matter, namely prompt, adequate, and inexpensive distribution of the products of farm labor and of soil wealth. Here has been the missing cog in an otherwise unsurpassed governmental machine for serving the farming population of the nation, a cog now to be inserted by order of a secretary of agriculture who knows the needs of a rural South and West, and under the direction of a bureau chief who knows the needs of rural New England, each of these agents a man also alive to the economic import to the urban dweller as well as to the rural producer of a saner system of distribution of farm products.

Noteworthy in the conferences now under way between specialists brought in from all parts of the country is the share being given to officials of great privately-endowed agencies like the general education board, that exist to uplift the South's population by education, chiefly vocational in type. Alignment of these agencies will at once put at the disposal of the new-bureau a wealth of equipment in data as to local and state conditions that is simply invaluable.

THE impression is growing rapidly that there will be a general adoption of the 2-cent, or penny, international postage system within a short time. All that seems to be necessary to it is the return of normal conditions in the affairs of certain of the nations concerned.

AT THE present ratio of growth New York city will have added 1,400,000 to its population in the next ten years. This means, among other things, that the subway extensions now provided for will hardly be completed before further extensions shall be necessary.

REGULATION of automobiles is becoming more reasonable in most of the states, and it will become more reasonable still if automobile owners and operators take the precaution to shut off the smoke when the machine is not busy.

IT WOULD seem that even though the New York Legislature is now about to abolish horse cars in New York, the press of the country is going to be more cautious hereafter. Horse cars have been abolished in New York too often.

A REASON for the good roads agitation in the American middle West may be found in the statement of a Chicago contemporary that while Illinois has 90,000 miles of highways, less than 10 percent are improved.

IT IS now determined that there are only nine mechanics in Congress. Is it any wonder that the political machines have been going to pieces?

A Political Philosopher

Rural Organization Service